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VOL. VI NO. 294 FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1981 DHUL QA'ADA 28, 1401 A.H. TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

Israeli agents blamed 20 killed as blast rocks Sidon market

BEIRUT, Sept. 17 (Agencies) — A total of 20 persons were killed and 100 wounded in Thursday's explosion outside the headquarters of combined Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist forces in Sidon, south Lebanon.

Several of the injured died while being evacuated after a booby-trapped car containing 120 kilos (265 pounds) of TNT exploded in a vegetable market swarming with early-morning activity.

Witnesses said the explosion blasted a crater two and a half meters deep and five meters in diameter, and shattered windows 300 meters away.

Several storeys of the headquarters building overlooking the market collapsed in the explosion and at least 57 houses and 25 cars were damaged, mainly by fire which took several hours to put out. Responsibility for the explosion was claimed by a hitherto unknown Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Aliens.

The front also claimed responsibility for a second blast at Chekka, 60 kms north of here, where the official toll has been put at three dead and 10 injured, contrary to earlier reports that said 10 persons had been killed and another 10 injured.

Health Minister Nazih al-Bizri ordered all medical staff to report for duty. Hospital sources said 80 people were wounded and six of them were in a critical condition. The Joint Command issued a statement blaming Israel for the attack.

After the two explosions, Lebanese President Elias Sarkis held a meeting with premier Ihab Fakih Wazzan to discuss security in the country. Earlier there had been overnight exchanges of artillery and automatic fire in the teeming Shihan suburbs of south Beirut between the Amal group and Communist party militia.

Maroun Aziz, a director of the Sidon Red Cross unit, said he knew of 12 dead and 70 injured. He said it was impossible to make an exact count because the hooded survivors had been rushed by ambulances and taxi cabs to clinics in the area as well as 40 kms north of Beirut. "There were a lot of women and children among the victims," he said at the scene. "And there was panic."

The PLO said in a statement that the Sidon explosion was caused by a booby-trapped car loaded with 300 kg. of TNT. The statement blamed the blast on Israel, charging that Israeli saboteurs or agents had planted the explosives to cause trouble between the Palestinians and local residents who are mostly Lebanese.

A few hours later, Israeli jets on a reconnaissance mission broke the sound barrier over Beirut and Southern Lebanon drawing heavy barrage of anti-aircraft fire from Palestinian coastal positions.

Anti-aircraft cannons were stationed in the neighborhood of the explosion in case of an air attack by Israel, militiamen there said.

PLO chief, Yasser Arafat dispatched his chief of staff, Col. Saad Sayel — code-named Abu Walid — to supervise the investigation at Sidon. Sayel called an emergency meeting of the regional political council of the joint command of the PLO and the organization's nationalist allies.



NEW LOOK TRANSPORTATION: Scientists, engineers and designers have been busy working on the future needs of the world's travelling public. The vehicles seen here are already in production or in prototype form at the Rhor plant in California. Buses, trains and monorial systems are all taking on an entirely new look to meet demands of the space age.

Fahd sees Thatcher Sultan hopeful on U.S. arms

London Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 17 — Crown Prince Fahd will hold talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing Street Friday. The Crown Prince, who arrived here Thursday, for a short visit to Britain, will discuss with the prime minister his eight-point peace proposal to seek the Arab-Israeli conflict, reliable sources told Arab News Thursday.

The sources added that Prince Fahd will also sound out the possibility of Britain extending recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Other topics the Crown Prince will raise with Thatcher cover bilateral relations developments in the Middle East and international matters of mutual concern.

Crown Prince Fahd held a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig last week during which Fahd briefed Haig on his peace plan. Prince Fahd also paid a short visit to Paris and met President Francois Mitterrand who is expected to pay a state visit to Saudi Arabia Sept. 26.

In another development Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan voiced hopes in Riyadh Thursday that the United States will honor the \$8.5 billion arms deal with the Kingdom.

Addressing officers and cadets after a graduation ceremony at King Faisal Al-Academy, Prince Sultan said "we have asked (the United States for arms), and if we don't get what we ask for, then we will seek arms elsewhere." (See related story on page 2).

"I am convinced that the United States is serious about supplying the Kingdom with all its requirements of AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) planes and..." (Continued on back page)

Israel bans film on army cruelty

TEL AVIV, Sept. 17 (AFP) — A television report depicting Israeli soldiers abusing Palestinians has been banned by the head of Israel's television Joseph Lapid, it was revealed Wednesday.

The scenes were filmed in several Israeli theaters where plays are focusing attention on the army's toughness in the occupied territory. Lapid said the scenes filmed for television would damage the army's reputation and made Israeli soldiers look like "Nazis".

Television news staff and program directors protested that Lapid censored a program on a subject that "merits public debate". One scene showed soldiers asking whether they should finish off a Palestinian Commando they have captured. Others showed soldiers clubbing a Palestinian and bothering a Palestinian girl.

Another scene showed paratroopers repressing Palestinians in the Gaza Strip when Arab commandos were being liquidated there. The author of the play in question told a TV interviewer he was one of the paratroopers sent in with a club to restore order and that had been haunting him ever since.

Denis Thatcher's letter leaks Power by proxy scandal rocks U.K.

LONDON, Sept. 17 (API) — Denis Thatcher, wealthy businessman-husband of Britain's prime minister, was at the center of a row Thursday over a leaked letter he wrote urging a cabinet minister to permit a real estate development in a scenic site in Wales.

The London Times reproduced what it said was the letter on its front page and reported an official inquiry is likely into Denis Thatcher's "involvement in a controversial housing development." Thatcher, who holds no government post, wrote in the letter that he was consultant to the company which was refused permission by local authorities to build a motel and 63 houses in Snowdonia National Park, north Wales.

The letter on note paper of Premier Margaret Thatcher's official residence was sent to Nicholas Edwards, secretary of state for Wales, complaining of an 11-month delay in setting up an appeal against the refusal of project. "The cost of these prodigious delays to the construction and building industry is enormous..." the typed letter said. It was addressed, "Dear Nick," and signed, "kind regards, yours, Denis."

On the bottom of the letter, Cabinet Minister Edwards penned a note to his civil servants to look into the matter, saying: "The explanation had better be good and quick — i.e. this week." The letter was dated Dec. 11, 1980. Denis Thatcher's requested appeal was heard last month. Edwards approved the development, overriding the objections of the local people and the National Park Planning Authority.

There was no immediate comment from either the prime minister or her husband, a 65-year-old retired oil executive. A spokesman for the premier's office said nothing improper had occurred and it was only natural that as Denis Thatcher lives at 10 Downing Street, he would use this address in correspondence.

The leaked letter was written on behalf of a firm called Housing Development and Construction Ltd., a subsidiary of a big land development company, IDC Group Ltd. An IDC spokesman said that Thatcher has had part-time links with the group for about 10 years and there was "nothing underhand" in his letter.

The Communist daily Morning Star called the letter "political scandal" in which Denis Thatcher and Nicholas Edwards were "caught with their pants down." It said the Welsh offices was "gripped by panic as investigators attempted to probe the source of the leak. Leftist Laborite lawmaker Dennis Skinner demanded a public inquiry into what he called this disgraceful affair," and Welsh Nationalist legislator Dafydd Thomas called on the Welsh office to produce the full file.

Arab studies irk Zionists

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP) — An American Jewish committee report charges that fiddle East centers at major universities are veremphasizing Arab language and culture, and suspects that one reason may be Arab money.

"There is a feeling that Israel is not a legitimate part of the modern Middle East," said Gary Shiff, author of the report on radiative Study Centers released Wednesday. The report said the government has encouraged the federally — assisted centers to teach Arabic and other Middle Eastern languages, until there is "a feeling in these programs that to teach about the Middle East you have to be an Arab."

He added that the pro-Arab and anti-racism bias gets a wide audience because of derald guidelines that foster "community outreach." The report said "the expanding stream of funding by Arab governments or fo-Arab corporations," exercises "at least a thimbleful influence" on the centers and their programs.

Shiff singled out the center at the University of Pennsylvania as one where "the situation is significantly more polarized" in its emphasis on Arab culture. But that center's director, Thomas Naff, denied the charge and called the report "a polemic... a way to bring pressure on the government to spend more on Hebrew studies." "Israeli is an integral part of the curriculum of every Middle Eastern center in the country," Naff added.

Ruth Matson, director of the Pennsylvania center's Outreach Program, said speakers are provided to community groups. She said there was an Arab tilt.

Richard Thompson, of the international location program of the U.S. Department of Education, said it has in the past given priority to applications for graduate fellowships in non-Hebrew Middle Eastern languages because those languages were under-studied." He said that policy was revoked as of last Dec. 31.

Expert says lost Scottish girl has fallen into Yeti hands

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17 (AFP) — A Scottish girl who recently disappeared in the Kashmir Valley in northern India might have been captured by the Yeti, the mysterious abominable snowman, a Himalayan expert has claimed.

Miss MacDonald disappeared from Sonmarg, a quiet tourist resort about 45 kms north of the Kashmir capital Srinagar Aug. 17. A four-week-long search by Indian police aided by army helicopters and a reward of \$11,000 from 19-year-old Allison's father proved futile.

More than 200 people helped by 100 armed policemen scoured the 300 square kms area, but found no trace of her. The search was abandoned last week with the agreement of Allison's father. But Yeti expert Elovch Ashkenazi, of Bombay, Thursday offered to resume the search if the father of the missing girl agreed.

His offer was made in a letter published in The National Herald newspaper. He wrote: "Yetis are known to carry off lone humans in the Himalayas and hide them in underground caves. There are also cases known to me where injured humans are carried away by them and nursed back to health and then returned to civilization", Ashkenazi said.

He cited the case of a male Yeti looking after and feeding a Tibetan priest in a cave in Tibet for about a year. "I feel that Miss MacDonald, unless she has been the victim of foul play, may still be alive and well, hidden by the Yetis in one of their underground caves in the Sonmarg region where I have personally encountered them on many occasions," he said.

Ashkenazi suggested a complicated method to resume the search. "The proper procedure to find her, in this case, would be to search, first for magnetic 'ley' lines leading to her place of concealment by means of dowsing or other magnetic or psychic techniques." "These 'Ley' lines are followed by the Yetis, who are highly psychic, and cannot be sensed or perceived by humans."

"The underground caves where they conceal human beings are generally at the intersection of the magnetic 'ley' lines which invariably follow the courses of underground waterways," Ashkenazi said that he had seen a pair of Yetis in June on the Pir Panjal near Gulmarg. He said he had submitted a report to the Jammu and Kashmir government to this effect.

Ashkenazi's claim could not be verified independently. Other experts discounted the theory. Miss MacDonald disappeared from her hotel in Sonmarg on the morning of Aug. 17. Her companion found her passport, money and other belongings still her room.

U.S.-German ties 'sour'

BONN, Sept. 17 (AFP) — Relations have soured between Washington and Bonn despite many official reaffirmations of friendship, political observers said here Thursday.

The deterioration came even though President Ronald Reagan's National Security advisor Richard Allen and Secretary of State Alexander Haig visited West Germany to "intensify consultations". Last Friday, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, visiting Rome, lashed out at the "lack of consultations" before the American decision to produce the neutron bomb.

Government spokesman Kurt Becker Wednesday denied having told The Washington Post that Bonn had requested a four-month postponement of deployment of Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany — slated for late 1983 — to coincide with the deployment of Cruise missiles in Italy.

Other matters bothering relations between the two countries include: — High American interest rates. "This policy is ruining the world economy", Schmidt declared recently.

The neutron bomb: Haig said in Berlin Sunday that under certain conditions, it might be deployed in Europe. Meanwhile, Eghn Bahr, former secretary-general of the ruling Social Democratic Party, denounced the post-war agreements enabling Washington to equip U.S. forces in West Germany with any arms judged necessary, thus including the neutron bomb. He stated that Bonn should also have a say in the matter and it was "impossible that former occupiers should have (their arguments) on the status of occupation or think of being able to revive it".

— Defense budget: Bonn did not appreciate U.S. defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's criticism of the West German inability to raise its defense budget by three percent in real terms both for 1981 and 1982 under NATO directives.

U.S. troops take drug, alcohol on duty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (R) — Almost half the American soldiers and sailors posted in Europe have taken drugs or alcohol while on duty, according to a congressional study released Wednesday.

A survey of nearly 2,000 low-ranking troops found that almost 43 percent of army soldiers, and nearly 50 percent of sailors had taken drugs or alcohol during duty within a month of being interviewed.

The study also showed that 60 percent of non-officers on the aircraft carrier Forrestal used drugs while on duty and that nearly one third of the navy sample had used amphetamines known as uppers. Nearly 40 percent of the army soldiers occasionally smoke cannabis, chiefly hashish of Middle Eastern origin, which the study said "may be cause for alarm."

It said the percentage of soldiers smoking cannabis daily remained unchanged at 16 percent according to a survey taken in 1978, but that the use of hard drugs such as heroin had declined to four percent from over 10 percent three years earlier.

China's unemployment exceeds 10m

STRASBOURG, France, Sept. 17 (AFP) — Twenty percent of China's work force is unemployed, with an estimated 10 million young people jobless, according to a European parliament delegation that recently visited People's China.

The 20 percent figure came from foreign ambassadors in Peking, and might even be an underestimate, delegation member Gudi Arnkoo, West German Social Democrat, told a press conference here.

Delegation leader Gilles Martinet, a French Socialist, quoted Chinese officials in Shanghai as saying that there were between 200,000 and 400,000 people jobless in China's huge industrial metropolis. The main reasons were young people returning to the city from the countryside where they had been sent during the cultural revolution, the annual addition of 10 million young people to the jobs market while only eight million jobs were available, and failures in setting up new industries.

On the brighter side, the delegation said: the annual rate of inflation in China was only six percent and China offered good opportunities to foreign investors.

Communist China 'encourages' private ownership

PEKING, Sept. 17 (AFP) — Private ownership is making a big come-back in China, although the trend applies only to certain sections of the economy.

In the sector of agriculture, the most striking example has occurred in the southern province of Sichuan where the authorities have decided to "decollectivize" certain land for a while in order to boost production hit by disastrous floods during the past two months. Nothing like this has been seen since land in China was collectivized in the 1950s. The reason given is that the peasants of Sichuan, the most densely-populated of the provinces with 100 million people, need to "overcome their difficulties."

Similar moves have been made in Sichuan to speed up reforestation. The China Daily reports that peasants there may now obtain "certificates guaranteeing private ownership in mountain and forest areas which they have re-forested." Officials say the excessive uncontrolled ripping up of trees in Sichuan is the main cause of the floods which killed 1,000 people and left 1,500,000 people homeless.

The new policy, declared to be temporary and applied on an ad hoc basis, is a heretical departure from Maoist dogmas. It has been in the offing for about two years.

A Chinese Communist Party official recently came out publicly in favor of abolishing peoples' communes, which were the key to Mao Tse-tung's collective land system. The government has also increased by 15 percent the size of allotments available to Chinese peasants, who make up four-fifths of China's 1,000 million population.

In recent months, it has also re-allocated incomes in the country, for example of the "Bao Chan Dao Hu" method, which fixes output quotas per family. This gives households broad independence, and they are becoming the basic production unit in the rural areas. Previously, the sole basic unit was the production team consisting of 20 to 30 families.

In theory, the new system does not do away the underlying principle of collective land ownership. But in practice, unauthorized land deals are on the increase in this country. Enterprises or private persons are swapping land with production teams or brigades. In the coastal province of Fujian opposite Taiwan, the authorities have just taken a significant step, the road to de-collectivization, granting peasants the permanent right to work land privately in mountain and shore areas.

No explanation is officially given in this particular instance. However, such privately-worked areas may not exceed 20 percent of the province's mountain terrain or 30 percent of the shore zone. Abolition of the peoples' communes has meanwhile been urged by Liu Yuzhai, an official in the central province of Henan. He affirms that this would do away with burdensome unproductive administrative structures.

He further asserts that farm output would increase through rationalization if the peoples' communes were to be replaced by more lightweight units, like independent farm cooperatives combining a few production brigades. De-collectivization is already bringing benefits, with the peasants showing "enthusiasm" on a scale unseen so far, officials declare.

But there appear to be unlooked for side effects. Press reports mention a sharp drop in attendance at rural schools. More babies are being born in the country, which goes against the restrictive policy on population growth.

The private sector is also developing fast in the towns. It virtually disappeared during the 1966-76 cultural revolution, but now provides work for more than 800,000 people. It seems likely to expand in view of the jobs shortage in most urban zones. The private sector involves mainly small tradesmen, skilled artisans and people who do repair work. Such folk are allowed to have apprentices.

Post-Maoist China has also been encouraging private home ownership, especially in the densely-populated towns like Shanghai (12 million people) and Peking (nine million) where, according to New China News Agency, the average price of a dwelling is \$57 a square meter. In a move related to foreign deals, the government has set up "special economic zones" which seem to have substantial powers of decision.

The China Daily cites an unnamed official as suggesting that local authorities should not intervene in the affairs of companies in these zones, which he says "should be independently run as long as they pay their taxes." There are four of these special zones so far in the south and south-east of China. They have been set up to attract foreign investment under particularly favorable terms.



"Don't waste food. Think of all the hungry Americans."

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Sultan concludes visit

Air cadets graduate

RIYADH, Sept. 17 (SPA) — Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan chaired a graduation ceremony for the 20th group of cadets from King Faisal Air Academy here Thursday.

Later, Prince Sultan witnessed an air display in which BAC167 and Cessna 172 planes demonstrated individual and collective skills of Saudi Arabian pilots.

Prince Sultan handed over prizes, certificates and military ranks to graduates who included students from North Yemen, Bahrain and Qatar. He urged the Saudi Arabian youths to join the military service to help preserve security and stability which the Kingdom enjoys.

The prince returned to Riyadh Wednesday night concluding an inspection tour of the Southern region's military installations and units. He dedicated several military installations in Sharoura and Khamis Meshait. The inspection tour lasted six days.

Prince Sultan and his party were received at the airport by Riyadh Deputy Governor Prince Sattam; the chief of general staff Gen. Muhammad Al-Hammad; and other senior

officials and high-ranking officers.

On his departure from Khamis Mushait, the prince was seen off by Assir Governor Prince Khaled Al-Faisal; Assistant Deputy Governor Sheikh Muhammad ibn Suwaylem; Gen. Muhammad Sabri, Air Force Commander, Commander of the Southern Province Maj. Gen. Yusuf Al-Rashed; and other high-ranking military personnel.

Earlier, addressing the graduates, the academy's Acting Commander Col. Mansour Al-Juwini also called on nationals to join the military service and said that enrollment in the academy has increased lately. The Saudi Arabian youths have great abilities and with guidance and training they are capable of flying the most sophisticated and high-speed fighter planes, he said.

The academy's former graduates are now squadron leaders for various types of planes in the Kingdom and sister Arab countries, Col. Juwini said. He added that King Faisal air academy won this year's air safety prize because of the great attention given to safety,

Beirut clergy lauds role of Saudi Arabia

BEIRUT, Sept. 17 (SPA) — Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Lebanon Sheikh Ali Al-Shaar Wednesday received a delegation of clergymen from Zahle. Talks dealt with the situation in Lebanon in general, and in Zahle in particular.

Members of the delegation hailed Saudi Arabia for its efforts to defuse the Lebanese crisis, end the siege of Zahle and bring about a ceasefire in the country.

Archbishop Angustino Farah of the Roman Catholic Community in Zahle said that Saudi Arabia is exerting extraordinary efforts with utmost perseverance and patience to ensure the safety of the people of Zahle. He added that the noble objective pursued by Saudi Arabia is to help Lebanon regain its identity, strength and past prestige as an independent and free country. He also said that Saudi Arabia is trying to eradicate the sequels of the civil war in Lebanon.

Later in the day, Shaar conferred with the ambassador of Bahrain to Lebanon Muhammad Al-Bahloul and the charge d'affaires of the Qatari embassy Yusuf Ubaidan. He briefed them on the work of the Arab Follow-Up Committee to restore peace in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia Wednesday gave LL517,750 to various welfare associations in Lebanon. Shaar handed a LL300,000 check to the Association of Jaafaria organizations in Tyre and the Jaafaria secondary school. He also gave LL117,750 to Tabnin hospital as a first instalment; LL100,000 to Al-Mania Islamic Welfare Society of Tripoli; LL50,000 to Shubban Al-Rahma Society of Beirut; LL50,000 to the Awqaf Committee of Tyre and LL30,000 to the Palestinian Women's Association.

Earlier Tuesday, Shaar gave LL300,000 to Dawoodia Druze Society; LL164,000 to the Lebanese Red Crescent Society; and LL470,000 to Nabatiya Islamic Society.

MWL reviews Sharia application

MAKKAH, Sept. 17 (SPA) — The Constituent Council of the Muslim World League met here Thursday under Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, general president of the Department of Scholarly Research, Religious Ruling, Dawa and Guidance.

After the day's session, MWL's Assistant Secretary General Muhammad Safwat Al-Saqa said that the council discussed the application of the Sharia and the recommendations on the re-writing of the Islamic history. The council also considered the subject of Islamic seminar and the activities of the Jurisprudence Academy, he added.

Earlier Wednesday, the political and cul-

Pilgrims' number records 35% rise

JEDDAH, Sept. 17 (SPA) — The number of pilgrims who arrived in the Kingdom until Tuesday totaled 190,883, according to official statistics released Thursday. The figure represents 49,538 pilgrims increase, 35 percent, compared to the same period last year.

Of these, 159,345 pilgrims arrived by air, 37,096 by sea and 4,543 by land.

In another development, more than 223 propagators in Islamic guidance activities will participate in this year's pilgrimage, it was reported Thursday. They include 168 propagators from the Kingdom and 55 from 30 Islamic countries.

They will participate in interpretation for pilgrims in various languages. There will also be 50 interpreters from the Kingdom aiding pilgrims this year. The propagators will start their activities as of Friday at Islamic guidance centers at the Kingdom's inlets, the Mutaweff headquarters in Makkah and pilgrims cities.

Sheikh Jaber Al-Madkali, secretary gen-

eral for guidance, said that the guidance body will station 30 propagators at the Holy Haram, in addition to a number of interpreters. In Medina, 29 propagators and eight interpreters will be posted at the Holy Prophet's Mosque and other mosques and guidance centers in the city.

This year, mobile Islamic guidance centers will be stationed near parking areas in Makkah's outskirts, Kheif, Ghamrah, Ghar Thour and Hara mosques. Teams of propagators will work under several committees including information, administrative, translation and correction, interviews and visits and public relations committees.

The information committee will be in charge of publishing daily columns in the local newspapers regarding the rules of pilgrimage and Ihram. It will also supervise recording of radio and television programs.

Sheikh Jaber added that a series of 30 episodes each for the radio and television have been prepared. The radio program will be aired as of Sept. 23, while the television series will commence Sept. 21. Each series will last 30 minutes. In addition, he said, daily programs of five minutes translated in four languages — English, French, Urdu and Indonesian have been produced in cooperation with the television department.

Commercial law change ruled out

RIYADH, Sept. 16 — The Commerce Ministry Wednesday brushed aside rumors that the law governing commercial registers will be changed. Othman Ali Al-Rakban, director general for planning and organization at the ministry, said that the ministry is only trying to improve the procedures for obtaining the register in a way commensurate with the development of commerce in the Kingdom with full regard to the provisions of

the existing law. The official said that the ministry has issued the diary of free professional offices under licenses till the end of 1980. It gives the conditions for exercising every profession along with other information. By the end of 1980, the ministry had issued 142,856 commercial registers in various parts of Saudi Arabia.

BRIEFS

AHSA (SPA) — Ahsa Governor Prince Muhammad ibn Fahd ibn Jiluwi will distribute awards and certificates on Sept. 26 to 105 farmers who won a competition in the area organized by the Committee of Ahsa Irrigation and Drainage Project. National firms in the area donated SR350,000 for the incentive prizes. Prince Muhammad will also honor the first group of 15 students who graduated from a local school of agriculture.

them for receiving drinking water through Al-Washm major water project. They hoped that all citizens in remote areas of Saudi Arabia will soon enjoy the same privilege.

RIYADH — A major fire broke out Wednesday east of Riyadh Industrial Zone and was put out by the civil defense team. The fire erupted when an overloaded electric high tension connection exploded and set ablaze a string of shops. Helicopters were used to control the fire.

HOTA BANI TAMIM (SPA) — The local branch of the Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments has illuminated and furnished 277 mosques and supplied them with water and air conditioning. It will also reconstruct and modernize 17 mosques, according to a ministry spokesman.

USHAYQER (SPA) — Inhabitants of this small village Wednesday sent cables to King Khaled and Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh, agriculture and water minister, thanking

JEDDAH — A female singer called to sing at a wedding party here last week cost more than the bride price, Al Riyadh reported Wednesday. The singer insisted on getting SR8,000 while the dowry was only SR6,000. Faced with such an embarrassing situation the bride's mother paid the singer the SR6,000 of the dowry plus SR2,000 from her pocket.

Dammam sewage project awarded

DAMMAM, Sept. 17 (SPA) — Water and Sewage projects totaling SR342 million were commissioned to international and national firms by the board of directors of the Water and Sewage Department meeting under Eastern Province Governor Prince Abdul Mohsen ibn Jiluwi.

Among the projects is the SR64 million project for the operation and maintenance of Dammam's water and sewage network; the SR61-million project for the operation and maintenance of Khobar's network; and the third phase of a SR16 million project for the digging of artesian wells, installation of pipes and construction of reservoirs and other facilities in Eastern Province cities.

The board also commissioned a SR97-million project for the connection of houses here to the central water and sewage network

which is being expanded. It commissioned a similar SR104-million project for Khobar. These two projects will put an end to complaints that sewage water is flooding the streets and polluting water reservoirs in areas where projects are undertaken.

Abdullah ibn Abdul Rahman Al-Zuhair, acting director of the department, said that 13,400 houses in Dammam and 13,700 in Khobar will be booked to the central network within two years. The board also adopted a number of administrative and financial decisions.

Qasim governor receives jurists

QASIM, Sept. 17 (SPA) — Qasim Governor Prince Abdul Ilah Wednesday conferred with the ulama, Sharia judges and other jurists in the area and urged them to expedite any pending cases and to pronounce deterrent sentences against criminals as an example for others.

Prince Abdul Ilah said that Saudi Arabia today enjoys security and wealth because of its adherence by the Sharia and because King Khaled, like his predecessors, continues to follow the footsteps of King Abdul Aziz, the founder of modern Saudi Arabia. He added that regular meetings with the ulama and judges are necessary because the King, Crown Prince Fahd and Interior Minister Prince Naif are always keen on the comfort and well-being of citizens.

Murderer executed

BISHA, Sept. 17 (SPA) — A convicted assassin was executed here Wednesday for the murder of a cousin and the Interior Ministry issued a statement to warn that it will implement the law of God and strike with an iron fist on the hands of whoever dares disturb the peace of the country.

The statement said the Mutayhan ibn Ayyed Musajjel Al-Harithi had killed Ali ibn Aoun ibn Dakhillah Al-Harithi. The criminal was arrested and confessed to his crime. The Sharia Court condemned him to death by firing squad and the sentence was reconfirmed by the Court of Cassation and the Supreme Council of the Judiciary and later ratified by the King.

Prayer Times						
	Makkah	Medina	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Friday						
Fajr (Dawn)	4:43	4:44	4:15	4:01	4:26	4:55
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:15	12:16	11:47	11:34	11:58	12:28
Asr (Afternoon)	3:40	3:43	3:14	3:02	3:26	3:56
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:22	6:24	5:55	5:42	6:06	6:36
Isha (Night)	7:52	7:54	7:25	7:12	7:36	8:06

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WE REACHED A POINT WHERE WE CAN'T SHOW COURTESY TO ANYONE



Read NEXT week in SAUDI BUSINESS

COVER:
Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the Kingdom's oil minister, spoke at length with Editor-in-Chief **Muhammad Al-Shibani** on a unified price setup for OPEC, the oil glut, and Saudi Arabia's aim to place its interests first in the oil marketplace. Excerpts from the interview, page 20.

WINDMILLS STAGE COMEBACK
Windmills long were used to generate energy but were put in the shade with the increasing use of oil in the last two decades. **Jeanette Garrett** reports on how the newer version of the windmill is staging a comeback on the energy scene.

KUWAIT'S OIL POLICY
Kuwait's oil policy has involved the full exploitation of oil reserves and their conservation, and consequently the limiting of production. Kuwaiti objectives have been set forth in a government program recently submitted to the National Assembly by Kuwait's Council of Ministers.

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Meeting U.S.-Israeli threat

Steadfastness Front discusses strategy

TRIPOLI, Sept. 17 (Agencies) — The Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front Thursday discussed at Benghazi a strategy to face what they regard as growing American military assertiveness in the Middle East.

Leaders of Syria, Libya, South Yemen, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) roundly attacked Washington or its new strategic cooperation agreement with Israel.

The accord placed the U.S. in direct confrontation with the Arabs, the official Libyan news agency Jana quoted Syrian President Hafez Assad as saying. President Assad predicted that the agreement concluded between Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President Reagan last week would result in Malaysia to give PLO diplomatic status.

Street clashes continue in Tehran

BEIRUT, Sept. 17 (AP) — Anti-government demonstrations and street clashes continued for the 12th straight day Thursday in Tehran and other Iranian cities.

Revolutionary firing squads executed more than 100 persons, including one man, were executed at Evin Prison Wednesday night on charges of waging war against God and corruption on earth.

On Thursday's clashes in north Tehran, about 25 guerrillas of the underground Jafar Naderi and other leftist groups shed with revolutionary guards who tried break up their demonstrations, witnesses said.

Between 15 and 20 persons were

the creation of "hot confrontation lines" in the Middle East.

The hardliners are attending the fifth summit of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, formed to counter Egypt's peace treaty with Israel. Iran is attending as an observer.

Begin and Reagan have said the agreement was aimed at checking Soviet influence in the region and that details would be worked out by November, when the accord would be signed.

Syria, which signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union last year, feels particularly threatened by the new accord because of its closeness to Israel.

Front members also discussed the implications of the shooting down of two Libyan planes in a dogfight with U.S. jets over the Mediterranean last month, as well as the series of arrests in Egypt.

The pro-Libyan Beirut newspaper *Al-Safir* said that the summit might lead to closer cooperation between members of the front and the Soviet Union, which is also linked by a treaty of friendship to South Yemen and is a major arms supplier to Libya.

Libyan leader Muhammar Qaddafi said in a speech after the dogfight over the Gulf of Sirte that it was no longer permissible to remain neutral. Libya might have no alternative but to join "its enemy's enemy," he said in a reference to the Soviet Union.

Arrested after the shootout in Tehran's Valsar Street near Sa'ei Park, witnesses said.

Meanwhile, *Keyhan* reported Thursday a third Iranian cleric, Hajjotolislam Ali Movahedi-Saveji, a member of parliament, is a candidate for the presidential election to be held Oct. 2. Hajjotolislam Ali Khamenei, general secretary of the ruling Islamic Republic Party, was the first to file his candidacy, and his picture was published in Tuesday's issue of party newspaper *Islamic Republic*.

Keyhan reported the same day the candidacy of Ayatollah Muhammad Reza Mahdavi Kani, who is prime minister, though not a party member. Several other M.P.'s are among lay candidates.

Sudan tells U.N. of Libyan violations

KHARTOUM, Sept. 17 (AFP) — Sudan protested to the United Nations Security Council Wednesday about what it called repeated violations of its airspace by Libyan military aircraft.

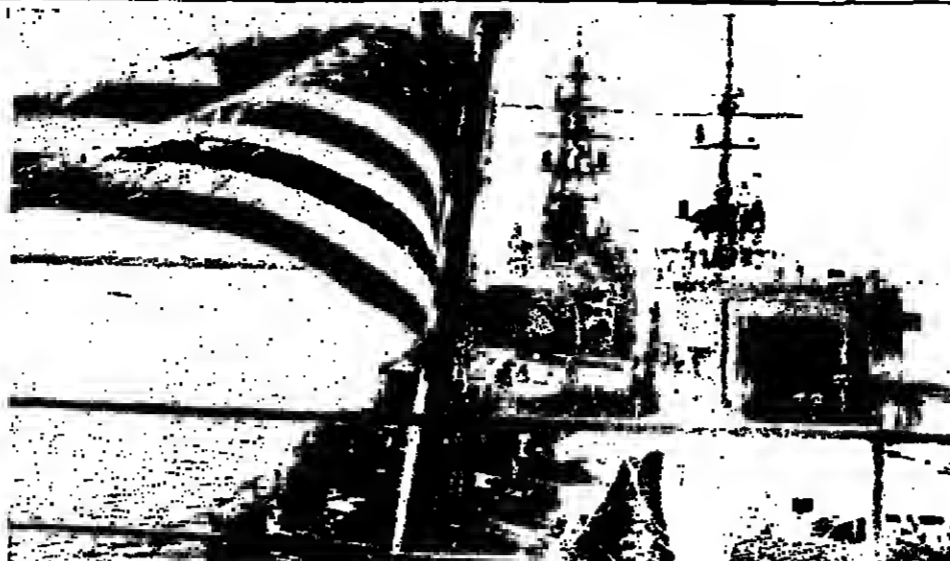
The foreign ministry here said Libyan aggression against Sudanese territory was a dangerous situation. It demanded the Security Council take the measures

necessary to halt "such openly aggressive acts." The ministry said Libyan Air Force planes had violated Sudanese airspace and bombed western border villages three times in the past seven days.

The first incident was last Thursday, when villages in the Tine region were attacked. There were no casualties, the ministry said.

Then last Tuesday, Libyan bombers based in Chad made two strikes in the Kufus region. The second sortie caused serious injuries to four persons, two of them children, the ministry said. The same day, two Libyan planes flew over the town of Gideina "in another provocative act," it added.

The ministry asked for its statement to be distributed as a memorandum and that it be regarded as an official Security Council document. The protest had also been sent to the Arab League, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of Islamic Conference and the nonaligned countries, the ministry noted.



U.S. SHIPS IN ISRAEL: As Israel and the United States discuss their "strategic cooperation", four ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet are locked at Israel's Ashdod harbor. The ships are open to Israeli visitors who can get an idea of the enormity and firepower of the fleet which may soon be conducting joint maneuvers with the Israeli forces.

Damascus seeks Soviet help to foil U.S.-Israeli designs

MOSCOW, Sept. 17 (Agencies) — Syria's Defense Minister sought a closer military relationship with the Soviet Union during talks Thursday in order to offset the growing U.S. military relationship with Syria's Israeli and Egyptian foes.

Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlass, who is first deputy commander of the Syrian Armed Forces, met with Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, the armed forces newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star) reported. Arab sources said a large Syrian delegation arrived from Damascus Wednesday evening.

A high-ranking official in the Syrian capital said Assad wanted to "counterbalance" the new Israeli-American "strategic partnership" which President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Menahem Begin announced after their meeting in Washington last week.

Assad said Wednesday that the United States put itself in "direct confrontation" with Arab states. "This agreement

transaction is aimed at consolidating the Israeli aggression, perpetuating Israeli occupation of our land and the continuation of the dispersal of the masses from Israel and from around Israel," he said in a speech in Libya.

Syria has depended on the Soviet Union for arms and technical advisers for years, and Assad signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with President Leonid I Brezhnev last October. The treaty provided for cooperation to meet any threat to the peace or security of either nation and "development of cooperation in the military field."

Syrian leaders have indicated to foreign visitors that under the terms of the pact, a Soviet airborne division would be sent automatically to Syria if that country were attacked by Israel.

When Israeli fighter planes shot down two Syrian helicopters in Lebanon, Soviet officials indicated that the Soviet Union was committed to intervene only if Syria itself were attacked.

Habre claims victory in E. Chad

KHARTOUM, Sept. 17 (Agencies) — Chadian former Defense Minister Hissene Habre claimed this week his Northern Armed Forces (FAN) were in complete control of eastern parts of Chad's eastern province of Waddai. The claim came in an interview with the Sudan news agency published here Wednesday. The agency said it interviewed Habre at Adre Mooday, the day that town fell to his forces.

Habre told the agency his troops would advance toward Beche, "which we regard as our main target" now that FAN had captured the towns of Gurenda, Iriba and Adre... Only

two major towns in the eastern province, Abeche and Zoerga remained in what he called "enemy" hands.

Habre said it took his troops only 20 minutes to take Adre in an attack launched at 5 a.m. "Enemy soldiers fled in all directions," he reported.

Meanwhile, President of Chad Goukouni Queddeh has arrived in Paris for his first official visit to France, which is expected to center on aid for the former French colony. Goukouni, who was met by Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot, met President Francois Mitterrand Thursday.

BRIEFS

TOKYO, (AP) — Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Thursday he is looking forward to meeting Egyptian President Anwar Sadat when he visits Japan in early November. Suzuki made the remark after Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and his Japanese counterpart Sumao Sonoda agreed on Nov. 9 as the date for Sadat's visit to Japan, officials said.

ABU DHABI, (R) — Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff left here for home Thursday after two-day visit during which the United Arab Emirates promised further economic aid to Malta, a joint communique said.

AMMAN, (R) — A joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee Wednesday met in Amman to discuss ways of increasing support for people living under Israeli occupation in

the West Bank of the Jordan, the official Petra news agency reported.

WASHINGTON, (R) — The Reagan administration has defended its decision to try to speed delivery of six F-16 combat planes to Pakistan but said the move would do little to enhance Pakistan's defenses for some years. The two countries announced faster delivery of the planes Wednesday as a first instalment in a U.S. plan to provide Pakistan with 40 F-16s by 1985.

PARIS, (AP) — Algeria's clandestine Communist Party warned Wednesday it would withdraw its support from President Chadli Bendjedid if he continued his "drift toward the imperialist countries." In a statement issued here, it stressed a major danger was "buying armaments from imperialist countries."

Expelled Soviet envoy, technicians leave Cairo

CAIRO, Sept. 17 (Agencies) — The Soviet ambassador, six top ranking diplomats and 100 Soviet technicians — all expelled by President Anwar Sadat's government — departed Thursday on flights bound for Moscow, Egyptian airport sources said.

The report, confirmed by the government news agency, said Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov and his family, six members of his staff and the correspondents of the Soviet news agency Tass and the Soviet newspaper *Troika* departed on a special flight at 10:45 local time. Airport sources said 100 technicians and their families departed 45 minutes earlier on a regularly-scheduled Aeroflot jet to the Soviet capital.

Sadat's government expelled the Soviet diplomats and journalists last Tuesday, charging they were involved in a plot to overthrow Sadat who also ordered the arrest of 1,536 Egyptians and taken a number of other measures designed to end opposition.

The news agency said the Soviets were seen off by Egyptian foreign ministry officials. Sources at the airport said Soviet Bloc diplomats also were present for the send-off. Sadat has said the contracts of Soviet advisers in Egypt have been cancelled in protest of the alleged plot. Although no official figures are available, Western diplomats here have estimated there are between 700 to 1,000 Soviet advisers in Egypt. These experts will follow in a few days.

In Moscow, Tass news agency charged

Wednesday that the expulsion by Egypt of the Soviet ambassador in Cairo and a number of his aides was "a provocation." "The regime of (Anwar) Sadat," Tass declared in a dispatch from Beirut, "proceeded with this gesture of hostility toward the Soviet Union under the totally absurd pretext that Soviet representatives had fanned the discord between the Christian and Muslim communities in Egypt."

The Soviet news agency called these explanations "inept inventions," designed to "camouflage the real nature of the campaign of reprisals against the domestic opposition," undertaken by the president of Egypt.

Sadat was stirring up anti-Soviet hysteria to clumsily try to justify his policy of "surrender to Israel" ... and to justify cruelty and ceaseless reprisals against forces protesting attempts to make Egypt the watchdog of American imperialism in the Middle East and Africa, it added.

Egypt has also ordered the Soviet Union to cut its embassy from 40 to seven diplomats, the same level as the Egyptian mission in Moscow and to close the Russian military bureau in Cairo. It has charged that a number of Eastern Bloc embassies and Egyptian Communists have been involved in a conspiracy "against the regime. Egypt's national unity and its social security."

An East European diplomat, who asked not to be named, said Communist embassies feared more expulsions could be imminent.

'Pakistan tremor toll may hit 400'

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 17 (R) — An earthquake in north Pakistan near the border with China may have killed 400 people and injured 4,000, the head of the relief operation said Wednesday.

Brig. Sher Ali Baz, director general of Pakistan's emergency relief organization, told reporters the present toll was 212 dead and about 2,008 injured. But he said an aerial inspection of the region in the Karakoram Ranges showed that valleys inhabited by about 25,000 people "looked as though they had been turned upside down."

"Big cracks have ripped apart the valleys," Brig. Baz said. He said rescue teams were

finding more bodies in devastated villages and the casualty figures were likely to double.

Brig. Baz said it could be a week before rescue teams reached some villages cut off by rock slides.

There was also concern about the fate of survivors as snow was falling in the area and it was difficult to get in supplies. The Pakistan Air Force was making parachute drops of tents and food to areas cut off by road, the brigadier said. Army engineers were unlikely to reopen the only road into the region for about four days. It was blocked by rocks and crevices.

Condemns Aden pact

TPLF fears new Ethiopian attack

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Sept. 17 — Ethiopia, which had signed a tripartite alliance with South Yemen and Libya at Aden is planning a new offensive against Tigray opposition forces, according to a statement by the Tigray People's Liberation Front.

The TPLF in a statement here Thursday said that the tripartite Aden pact is not only "against the interests of our democratic movement, but all peace-loving countries in the Red Sea, East Africa and the Gulf." It urged countries of these regions to enhance their forces and fight "this conspiracy."

The statement said that two heavily-armed brigades of the ranger division and another force named "Zeodo Tor" have attempted to recapture the southern part of Tigray under cover from Russian MIG fighter planes and

MI-24 helicopter gunships. The whole of Tigray, a northern province of Ethiopia, has fallen under TPLF administration, except the main towns which are still under the military government's control.

However, TPLF fighters ambushed the enemies at a place called Adi Geba waging a nine-hour battle. More than 109 of the "degenerate," the Ethiopian provisional military government, were killed and wounded, the statement claimed.

Another setback for Ethiopian troops was a defeat in another clash in western Tigray. The government concentrated troops from Enda Selassie and Selekleka towns in an attempt to recapture a truck taken by TPLF commandos in a daring operation. After a six-hour battle, government troops fled with a truckload of dead and wounded. Among the dead was a captain, according to the statement.

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631 arrested

Protesters besiege Californian N-plant

SAN LUIS OBISPO, California, Sept. 17 (AP) — Arrests for trespassing have risen to 631 at the Diablo Canyon atomic power plant, as baton-wielding patrolmen broke up a blockade at the gate after more than 1,000 protesters again besieged the site Wednesday and turned back busloads of workers.

But despite two days of confrontation, the largely symbolic protest had little effect on the \$2.3 billion Pacific Gas and Electric Co. plant, which has not begun operations pending a Nuclear Regulatory Commission meeting next Monday.

The protesters maintain that nuclear power in general is unsafe and that the plant in particular is dangerous because it is located near an offshore earthquake fault.

Some 2,000 blue-helmeted California Highway Patrol officers, carrying batons, cleared out a group of demonstrators at the gate, about 11 kms from the reactor itself. All those inside the fence were arrested for trespassing, and those outside, including reporters, were pushed aside so buses carrying workers could enter.

That incident followed a sea chase with the Coast Guard and a tense six-hour morning confrontation at the gate during which a "human chain" of demonstrators blocked the road into the plant — and a lone woman sat down under the front of the lead bus and was nearly run over. She was not hurt.

Inside the site, patrolmen and deputies arrested small bands of protesters hiking toward the reactor. The nearest any protester got to the reactor was about 400 meters. A San Luis Obispo county official said he had "no idea how long the protest would last", but added: "We are prepared to remain as long as necessary." The cost of law enforce-

ment during the demonstration has been put at about \$50,000 a day.

Tuesday, the first day of the assault, a total of 563 persons were arrested — 247 of them women and three of them juveniles. The men were held at a community college gymnasium and the women at the California Men's Colony Prison near here until they posted bond. The juveniles were released.

When 15 buses carrying 700 workers showed up at the gate Wednesday morning, a "human chain" of protesters, including several women identifying themselves as the Mother Bear Brigade, blocked the road. Itara Katherine O'Connell of Granada Hills sat down in front of the lead bus, apparently below the driver's line of vision.

The lead bus driver, Joe Heck, who wore a T-shirt that said "I Ran the Blockade at Diablo Canyon," inched the bus forward above Ms. O'Connell's legs. But she would not move, and ultimately the buses withdrew.

From the sea, five swimmers came ashore near the reactor after being launched from the 24-meter protest schooner, the *Stone Witch*, in three rubber rafts with outboard motors.

After the swimmers were dropped off, the Coast Guard cutter *Cape Hedge*, blue lights flashing and roaring along at 30 knots, chased the rafts, each still crewed by two protesters. The five swimmers were arrested on the beach, and the six others in the rafts were arrested at the fuel dock at Avila Beach, the Coast Guard said. The *Stone Witch*, which belongs to the Greenpeace Foundation, another protest group working with the Ahalonne Alliance, remained outside the Coast Guard "safety zone" throughout the seaborne assault.



HUMAN PERIMETER: California patrolmen form a human perimeter around a group of anti-nuclear protesters who Wednesday formed a blockade near the Diablo Canyon atomic power plant.

Diana Ross-Lionel Richie disc maintains top spot

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP) — The Diana Ross-Lionel Richie "Endless Love" duet made it week No. 6 Wednesday in the top spot among best selling single pop records in the United States.

Juice Newton's "Queen of Hearts" stayed on for a second straight week in second place on the *Cash Box* magazine chart, and "Slow Hand" by the Pointer Sisters held third position for the second week in a row.

Christopher Cross soared into the ten top pop list this week with the theme from the hit motion picture "Arthur" — "Best That You Can Do," up from 14th to 7th place. The week's only other newcomer to the list was "Hold on Tight" by ELO (Electric Light Orchestra), up from 12th to 10th.

In the country and western singles field, Conway Twitty's "Tight Fittin' Jeans" squeezed him into the No. 1 spot in the *Cash Box* magazine chart. Mickey Gilley's "You don't Know Me" was second, and Ronnie

Drunken U.K. war hero fined for misdemeanor

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP) — Sir Harold Martin, retired British air marshal and World War II hero, was fined 1 pound (\$1.48) after using a sporting gun to try to make a citizen's arrest of four gas workers he mistook for burglars near his home Wednesday.

Martin, 63, aide-de-camp to Queen Elizabeth II in 1973-74, pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly in the street. He told west London magistrate's court he was "terribly sorry."

The prosecution said Martin, who flew on the famous Royal Air Force raid that breached the Mohne Dam in Germany's Ruhr Valley industrial heartland May 16, 1943, was awakened by pneumatic drills near his home in western London shortly after midnight.

He allegedly jumped from bed, grabbed a gun he used for clay pigeon shooting and tried to arrest four gas board workers. Police were called and found Martin shouting and waving his arms.

McDowell's "Older Women" was third. The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cash Box*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) Endless Love—Diana Ross and Lionel Richie (Motown).
- (2) Queen of Hearts—Juice Newton (Capitol).
- (3) Slow Hand—Pointer Sisters (Planet-Elektra).
- (4) Stop Draggin' My Heart Around—Stevie Nicks with Tom Petty and the Heartbreakers (Modern-Atlantic).
- (5) Urgent—Foreigner (Atlantic).
- (6) Who's Crying Now—Journey (Columbia).
- (7) Arthur's Theme (Best That You Can Do)—Christopher Cross (Warner Brothers).
- (8) The Beach Boys Medley—Beach Boys (Capitol).
- (9) No Gettin' Over Me—Ronnie Milap (RCA).
- (10) Hold on Tight—ELO (Jet-CBS).

The ten top country-western singles, as rated by *Cash Box*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) Tight Fittin' Jeans—Conway Twitty (MCA).
- (2) You Don't Know Me—Mickey Gilley (Epic).
- (3) Older Women—Ronnie McDowell (Epic).
- (4) Party Time—T.G. Sheppard (Warner-Curb).
- (5) Miracles—Don Williams (McA).
- (6) Step by Step—Eddie Rabbit (Elektra).
- (7) Midnight Hauler—Razzy Bailey (RCA).
- (8) Takin' It Easy—Lacy J. Dalton (Columbia).
- (9) Hurricane—Leon Everette (RCA).
- (10) Today All Over Again—Reba McEntire (Mercury-Polygram).

The bizarrely-named "Orchestral Manuevers in the Dark" bounded in at No. 4 with "Souvenir," up from No. 12 last week. Aneka, in real life a Scottish opera soprano, stayed in the charts with "Japanese Boy," a long-running hit for her in Japan. The Rolling Stones placed at No. 5, with "Start Me Up," a cut from their latest album, "Tattoo You."

Soviet summit plans strategy for S.E. Asia

HONG KONG, Sept. 17 (AFP) — Leaders of three Communist-ruled Indochinese states held a secret summit with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea early this month to map out a new, low-key strategy in Southeast Asia, *The Far East Economic Review* reported in its latest issue released Thursday.

The Hong Kong-based magazine said it drew this conclusion after studying various reports from Moscow and the capitals of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia on the movements of their respective leaders. The *Review* noted that Vietnamese party chief Le Duan, Laotian Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane and the Phnom Penh regime's Premier Pen Sovann traveled separately to the Soviet Union.

The magazine said the Crimea summit was held just as three Cambodian resistance leaders, former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khmer Rouge leader Kieu Samphan and former Premier Son Sann, were meeting in Singapore for talks on a proposed coalition government to confront the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime.

According to the *Review*, Brezhnev apparently urged the three Indochinese leaders to exercise military restraint and patient diplomacy "to soften up the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)" which groups Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The Soviet leader also advised Hanoi, Vietnam and Phnom Penh to look for common ground with ASEAN to check Chinese influence in southeast Asia spread through Peking Communist parties and overseas Chinese communities, to cultivate Malaysia and Indonesia and to boost contacts with other ASEAN member states such as Thailand.

U.S. Senate adopts anti-busing amendment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (R) — The Senate has adopted a measure which would virtually end school busing but a liberal Republican senator threatened to filibuster the entire bill.

The Senate adopted the anti-busing amendment Wednesday by a vote of 60 to 39. It would prevent federal courts from ordering busing of children to schools more than eight kms or 15 minutes from their homes. "It would eliminate most busing," said the amendment's sponsor, conservative Democrat Bennett Johnston of Louisiana.

Opponents of school busing, which is aimed at achieving racial integration, say it is extremely costly and inconvenient for both black and white children. Connecticut Republican Lowell Weicker, who earlier led a filibuster against the plan, said he would seek to delay final passage of the bill although he did not expect to defeat it.

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Joseph J. ...

Easy does it is the name of the game

Anatomy of athletes' injuries

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (LT) — You can see them every morning at the crack of dawn, running on the streets. And later in the day you can see some of them in the offices of orthopedic surgeons, podiatrists and chiropractors.

"I see 50-55 athletes a day, and I could see that many for the next 10 years and not get to the bottom of it," says Dr. John Pagliano, a Long Beach, Calif., podiatrist (foot specialist). An estimated 30 million adult Americans run regularly, many with inadequate training and knowledge.

And, the odds are that one out of three will at some time have some sort of injury, such as shinsplints, runner's knee or Achilles tendonitis. And there are also unusual running injuries.

Pagliano on his strangest case: "Two years ago I had a patient, a girl who was a champion high school cross-country runner. She was running on the street one day and someone threw a bowling ball at her out of a car window. It shattered one of her lower legs and shortened it by two inches. By fitting her with a brace we could balance her up and help take the pressure off so she was able to run."

But the cause of most runners' injuries is not simpler says Dr. Richard Schuster of New York, one of the nation's best-known, running doctors: "The greater the body weight, the greater the potential for problems. Large runners use the same shoes that the 120-pound runners use, and what's fine for the small guy is like bedroom slippers for the big one."

"Each step you run, you put a pressure equal to about three times the amount of your weight on your feet. If you weigh 150 pounds, you're putting 450 pounds of pressure on your feet." And, considering that it takes about 800-1,000 steps to run a mile, Schuster said, running is a bit like pounding the foot with a sledgehammer.

Says Dr. Rob Roy MacGregor, a Boston podiatrist who jogs 15 miles a day, including to and from work: "Sooner or later every runner has pain. And that's where we come in, to help them adjust to it and even remove it. Most doctors tell their patients to stop running if they complain of pain. We don't do that here. For some of our patients, running is as natural as eating or breathing. They've just got to do it."

What are the most common runners' injuries, and how can they be avoided? To get the answers to those questions, a reporter spoke with several nationally known doctors and podiatrists who specialize in runners' injuries.

Pagliano is known as a guru to world-class runners. His patients include Rod Dixon of New Zealand, the world record holder at 5,000 meters, and Mary Decker and Francine Larrier.

Pagliano began running in 1968 and has been in 85 marathons. He trains by running 80 miles per week. Pagliano and Dr. Douglas Jackson, a Long Beach orthopedic Surgeon, recently completed a survey of

1,000 injured runners.

The most four common injuries they found: 1. Plantar fasciitis, or heel-spur syndrome, 14 percent; 2. Chondromalacia, or runner's knee, 9 percent; 3. Shinsplints, or inflammation of the extensor muscles in the lower leg; 8.6 percent; 4. Achilles tendonitis, or inflammation of the Achilles tendon, 5.7 percent.

"The No. 1 cause of heel spur is improper shoes," Pagliano said. "The No. 2 cause is running surface and then comes overuse. When a patient comes to us, we give them handouts on everything from running surfaces to shoes. We try to teach them to avoid injuries, but by the time they come to us it's too late."

Here are some of the problems pagliano found in top athletes. Mary Decker: "She had extremely bad shinsplints which had bothered her for a couple of years. We helped her through surgery and a program of rest."

Francine Larrier: "She has flat feet. By balancing her up we got her into the world-class category."

Rod Dixon: "One of his legs was shorter than the other. We solved it by balancing him up."

Dr. Richard Schuster limits his running to one mile a day, but he probably knows more

about running than his patients, such as Frank Shorter.

Schuster, who recently retired to Florida from his New York orthopedic practice, was the east coast guru to runners like Shorter. About 50 people a week visited Schuster's college point, Queens, Podiatry Laboratory. Some of his patients included world-class distance runners like Shorter, joggers, and even a couple of astronauts and U.S. senators.

"You're seeing a whole new set of injuries in distance runners that you didn't see before 30 million people started running," Schuster said. "I call them overuse injuries. They seem to be related to structural imbalances in the body. Structural imbalances don't bother you if all you do is walk, but the problems start when you begin to run a lot."

Schuster rarely told injured runners to quit. "Runners — distance runners — are addicted to it. They're fanatics. I knew a guy whose marriage broke up because he was running for two to three hours a day before running," Schuster said. "I had another patient who got a job on a tugboat. He quit because he got tired of running around the boat. And I knew an old guy who would run downhill and then take a cab

back to the top so that he could run down again.

"If you can run five miles with no pain, but feel pain when you go seven, you should cut down your mileage. Or, maybe you should switch to another shoe, or use a wedge insert in the shoe. Maybe you're running in circles when you should be running the other way."

Schuster said women runners tend to have more problems than men. "Women are built different. They have wider hips, which cause legs to angle inward. For maximum efficiency, the feet ought to fall in a straight line. Also, the wider hips sometimes cause a more slanted contact pattern, extra side-to-side motion and more up-and-down motion. These motions detract from motion forward."

"Women also have more knee problems than men. The combination of wide hips and the fact that most women tend to be knock-kneed means more of a slant in the upper legs than occurs in men. If inward slant is great, muscle slant is also great, and instead of the kneecap gliding up and down, it glides in diagonal fashion, sometimes irritating the cartilage behind the kneecap."

But Schuster said women tend to be less vulnerable to Achilles tendonitis and muscle pulls than men. "They occur less often in women simply because women are softer people," he said. "Their connective tissue is more pliable — for childbearing reasons."

Dr. Gabe Mirkin of Silver Spring, MD., author of "The Sportsmedicine Book," has two simple rules for runners to avoid injury — 1. Stop running when you feel pain that gets worse. 2. Run hard every other day.

The body needs 48 hours to recover. "The most common cause of injury is not listening to your body," he said. "When you get pain, the body is trying to tell you something. The difference between a runner and a jogger is that a runner believes he would die if he stopped running and a jogger runs because he believes it's healthy."

"You should run every other day. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. It should be hard-easy, hard-easy. All race runners learn to train that way sooner or later." But Mirkin said injuries will sometimes happen even if you follow all the rules.

"Runners are addicted. If you run 30 minutes, the 'high' lasts 16 to 18 hours. So, you have to keep going back for your next fix. And you have to keep increasing the mileage to get the same feeling you did when you first started out. And, when you increase the mileage you get injured. So, a runner's entire life is a series of high points and depressions."

Dr. Blair Filler, an Inglewood, Calif., orthopedic surgeon, said many injuries happen because runners try to do too much too soon. Filler has run in 28 marathons and trains by running 60 miles per week. "Everyone wants to run a 10k race (about six miles) after running for two weeks," Filler said. It takes time to work up to that.



CLINGS: Thomas Hearns hangs on to the ropes for dear life as Sugar Ray Leonard stands over him in the 13th round of their World Boxing Welterweight bout Sunday.

Ref stops fight in 14th round Leonard strikes to batter Hearns

LAS VEGAS, Sept. 17 (R) — Sugar Ray Leonard drove Thomas Hearns into the ropes with a furious barrage of combination punches and became the undisputed world Welterweight Boxing Champion Wednesday night when the referee stopped the fight in the 14th round.

Leonard was trailing behind on the scorecards of all three judges. But he had Hearns nearly helpless on the ropes when the referee stepped in at one minute and 45 seconds into the round and signalled that the richest fight in boxing history was all over.

After a see-saw battle, 25-year-old Leonard turned the tide for good in the 13th round when he drove Hearns through the ropes and partially out of the ring with a barrage of lightning-fast combinations to the head and body. Hearns took a count of five sitting on a lower strand of the ropes. He wobbled to his feet as the referee carried the count to a mandatory eight. It was the first time the previously-unbeaten World Boxing Association (WBA) champion had been knocked down.

Hearns, who took heavy punishment during the 13th round, ran into another flurry of combinations by Leonard at the start of the 14th, charging across the ring at the bell. Leonard drove Hearns against the ropes near his corner and connected with about eight unanswered blows. With Hearns apparently helpless, his back against the ropes, referee Dave Pearl stopped the fight.

It was Leonard's 31st victory in 32 fights. It was the first time Hearns had lost in 33 fights,

30 of which he won by knockout. Hearns, 22, dominated the early part of the fight, winning four of the first five rounds against the World Boxing Council (WBC) champion.

In the third round, Leonard, after failing to penetrate Hearns' defense suddenly staggered the WBA title-holder with a swift left hook to the head. Hearns went reeling into the ropes and he bounced back into a solid right to the jaw.

Theo in the seventh round Leonard appeared to have the spidery Hearns on the verge of a knockout. Early in the round he staggered the "Detroit Hit Man" with a sneak right-hand lead to the head and then battered him into the ropes twice with furious salvos to the head and body. Hearns tried to fight back but staggered to his corner on rubber legs at the bell.

"I don't think that the fight should have been stopped," said Hearns. "I wasn't hurt. I was in control ... But that's the breaks." But then, obviously weary he smiled and said, "Detroit, I shall return."

"I would like rematch. I feel I deserve a rematch," he said. Hearns joined Leonard briefly at the post-fight news conference, and each fighter praised the other as an excellent athlete and said there had been no real bitterness in some of the prefight remarks they had made about one another. "We both happened to be in the same profession, and there was only room for one of us," said the ood undisputed welterweight champion.

Hearns admitted he had been hurt by

Swedish junior topples Pecci

PALERMO, Italy, Sept. 17 (AP) — Swedish junior Joakim Nyström upset top-seeded Victor Pecci of Paraguay, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4 Wednesday on the second day of the \$75,000 Volvo Grand Prix Tennis Tournament.

Italy's Adriano Panatta was forced to abandon in the middle of the second set against Chile's Peter Reboleto, because of a strained muscle in his left thigh. He lost the first set 6-0 and dropped out in the second when he was losing 3-0.

A doctor examined Panatta and prescribed a month's rest, which would prevent him from playing in the Davis Cup, the Italian News Agency Ansa said. Panatta left for Rome for further medical tests.

In other games, Jose Higueras, of Spain, beat Jim Brown, of the United States, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4. Mario Martinez of Bolivia, beat Jay Lapidus, of the United States, 6-1, 3-6, 6-1.

Jaime Filliol, of Chile, beat Ropy Chapel, of South Africa, 6-3, 6-0. Corrado Barazzutti, of Italy, beat Mats Wilander, of Sweden, 6-1, 7-6.

In Tokyo, Barbara Potter, a semifinalist in last week's U.S. Open at Flushing Meadow, came down to earth with a bang when she lost 6-4, 4-6, 5-7 to fellow American Ann Kiyomura in the second round of the \$175,000 Silklook Women's Tourney.

Other second round results: Sharon Walsh (U.S.) by Sandy Collins (U.S.) 7-5, 6-2; Candy Reynolds (U.S.) by Kate Latham (U.S.) 7-6, 4-6, 6-2; Leslie Allen (U.S.) by Lindsay Morse (US) 6-2, 6-2; Kathy Horvath (U.S.) by Diane Fromholtz (Australia) 6-2, 7-5.

Liverpool, Bayern Munich record narrow wins

LONDON, Sept. 17 (R) — Holders Liverpool of England and West Germany's Bayern Munich produced typically efficient, un spectacular, displays in their European Soccer Cup first round first-leg ties in Scandinavia Wednesday night.

Liverpool and Bayern, both three-time winners of the Champions' Cup, scored one-l victories over their opponents to leave themselves with the simplest of task in the second-leg in two weeks' time.

Sweden beat Swedish champions Oestersjok with a 75th minute penalty from opean footballer of the year Karl-Heinz Rnning while Liverpool strolled to a lar win over Finland's Dulu Palloseura, ny DalGLISH notching the only goal six utes from the end.

Scottish champions Celtic, the 1967 winners, turned in one of the best performances the night there were 58 matches in the club competitions when they beat entrus of Italy 1-0 in Glasgow. Celtic keeper Pat Bonnar broke the hearts of

the Italians with two breathtaking saves from Roberto Bettiga and Irish star Liam Brady, before Murdo MacLeod shot the winner in the 68th minute.

Athlone celebrated their debut in the Champions' Cup by drawing 1-1 with Copenhagen in Denmark, despite playing with just 10 men for 74 minutes after Pdraig O'Connors was ordered off for flooring Sig Andersen.

Anderlecht underlined Belgium's emergence as a major power in the sport with a stunning 4-1 win against Witzew Loetz in Poland.

Belgium, runners-up to West Germany in the 1980 European Championship have already qualified for next year's World Cup finals in Spain and Anderlecht must now be considered a major threat to the ambitions of Liverpool and Bayern.

Portugal's Benfica, the fourth former winners in the line-up, proved the most ungenerous of hosts to Cypriots Omonia. Benfica struggled to find their rhythm in the

first half but overran Omonia with three goals after the interval.

International striker Nene, who scored a hat-trick against Porto in last season's Portuguese Cup final opened the scoring in the 53rd minute and Yugoslav Zoran Filipovic and Carlos Manuel took the tally to three.

Cup-winners Cup holder Dynamo Tbilisi produced some magic moments against Graz of Austria in the Soviet Union, winning 2-0 with goals from Zhavania and Ramas Shengelia.

Brace by Falco

English Cup winners Tottenham and Barcelona of Spain look like being Dynamo's most serious challengers. Tottenham beat Ajax 3-1 in Amsterdam with two goals from reserve striker Mark Falco and a delightful individual effort from Argentine Ricardo Villa.

Even the presence of Georgi Slavkov could not save Trakia Plovdiv of Bulgaria from a hammering in Barcelona. Slavkov, winner of the 'Golden Boot' as Europe's top scorer last

season, got his name on the scoresheet in the 82nd minute — but Trakia were already 4-0 down at the time.

Quini shot Barcelona ahead in the 15th minute, Dane Allan Simonsen helped himself to a double and West German Bernd Schuster weighed in with a fourth.

England's Ipswich made an indifferent start in defence of the UEFA Cup against Scottish guests Aberdeen. Dutch maestro Frans Thijssia shot the holders into a first-half lead but John Hewitt equalized for the Scots soon after the interval.

Real Madrid, runners-up to Liverpool in last season's Champions Cup and perhaps the most famous club in the world, made a disappointing start to their UEFA Cup campaign. The Spartans, who have won the European Cup for a record six times, went down 2-1 to Tatabanvai Banvaz in Hungary.

Southampton's entry into the UEFA Cup resulted in a comfortable 3-0 victory over Eire's Limerick with Steve Moran scoring two of them.

BRIEFS

TITOGRAD, Yugoslavia (AP) — Marlies big of East Germany set a new world record for the women's standard small-bore shooting by scoring 592 points at the opean Shooting Championships here ruesday. Helbig scored 199 points stand- 1, 196 kneeling and 197 prone, to better nine points the old mark set by Kire Boyko the Soviet Union last year in Madrid.

LONDON (AP) — The England cricket n will play a Test match against Sri Lanka the first time when they visit the island r their tour of India in February, it was ounced Wednesday. The Test will be ved in Colombo from Feb. 17.

AINT-GERVAIS, France (AFP) — Patinio Jimenez of Colombia won Thursday's 5 kms 10th stage of the Tour de L'Avenir le Race from Saint Pierre D'Entremont re in a time of 3:35:20. Pascal Simon of ne retained the overall lead.

AGONT DE MAREA (AFP) — New Zealand Rugby Union hope Bernard Oliver has ived in the South of France to play club y for Mont de Marsan. The 21-year-old k forward, who weighs 105 kgs is the her of All-Black Frank Oliver.

AS VEGAS, Nevada (AP) — Unbeateo ny Ayala scored his 12th knockout and h consecutive victory with a spectacular t-round triumph of Jose Baquedano nesday night on the preliminary card of Sugar Ray Leonard-Thomas Hearns iterweight Championship fight. Ayala, 18-year-old from San Antonio, Texas, ked Baquedano, of Merida, Mexico, 1:09 o the scheduled 10-round fight, dropping n with a tremendous left to the jaw.



FINDS THE MARK: Tatabanyai Banyasz's Csapo (No. 4) finds the net following a free-kick to give his side an upset 2-1 victory over Real Madrid Wednesday.

Bulgarian lifter corners limelight

LILLE, France, Sept. 17 (R) — Bulgarian Olympic lightweight champion Yanko Rusev captured the World Middleweight (under 75 kg) title at the 35th World and European Weightlifting Championships Wednesday — and went on to set a world record.

Rusev, who moved up from the under 67.5 kg division after his Olympic triumph, took a gold medal for the fourth successive year by equalling the world best of 360 kg set by his compatriot Assen Zlatev in Moscow last year.

The Soviet Union's Alexander Pervii was second with 357.5 kg followed by Cuba's Julio Echenique with 340 kg. The bronze medal in the European event went to West Germany's Jurgen Negwer.

After the competition had ended both Rusev, regarded as the strongest mao for his size in the world, and Pervii attempted a 206 kg jerk. The Soviet lifter could only raise it as high as his ankles but Rusev neatly completed the attempt to add 0.5 kg to Zlatev's world record.

Germany holds India

KASSEL, West Germany, Sept. 17 (R) — Olympic champion India, three up at half-time, were held 3-3 by West Germany in a men's hockey international Wednesday.

The touring Indians went ahead in only the second minute with a goal from Rajender Singh. Marwyn Fernandes and Sodhi got the other goals.

But the Olympic champions faltered in the second half, no doubt feeling the strain of eleven matches in two weeks on their European tour.



TUSSLE: Ricardo Villa (center), who scored a goal in Tottenham's 3-1 victory over Ajax is seen in a tussle for the ball with Ophof. Darting in is Ajax's Lerby.

In NASL playoffs Chinaglia tricks for Cosmos

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey, Sept. 17 (AP) — Giorgio Chinaglia's hat-trick Wednesday led the Cosmos to a 4-1 victory over the Ft. Lauderdale Strikers and their fourth Soccer Bowl in five years of North American Soccer League action.

The Cosmos will meet the winner of the best-of-three Chicago Sting-San Diego Sockers series, now tied at one game each, at Soccer Bowl '81, Sept. 26 in Toronto, Canada.

The Cosmos fourth goal was scored by 20-year-old Julio Romero, who is also a member of the Paraguayan national team. Ft. Lauderdale's only goal came on a free-kick by forward Branko Segota, his 11th of this year's playoffs.

Chinaglia's goals, which brought his all-time playoff scoring mark to a league-leading 44, came one day after he was voted most valuable player in balloting by all NASL players.

The Cosmos team captain first scored on a penalty kick 28:10 into the match. The penalty was called when striker Argene Auguste tackled Seninho from behind as he moved the ball down the right side. Auguste was in hot pursuit as Seninho came within scoring range, and the striker tripped the Cosmos forward.

Chinaglia connected his second goal, a 10-yarder that flew past Striker goalkeeper Jan Van Beveran, at 57:30 on a pass from Romero. Less than three minutes later, Romero found his scoring opportunity on a center from Steve Wegerle, the Cosmos' first South African winger. Segota's goal, a sailing

kick from 25 yards (meters), ended the scoring at 70:40.

In another match, Karl-Heinz Granitza booted in both Chicago goals as the Sting edged the San Diego Sockers 2-1 and evened their semifinal playoff series of one game apiece.

The game's three goals all were scored in a wide-open first half. The Sockers drew first blood at 8:28 on a goal by Jean Willich, but Granitza replied with tallies at 10:02 and 25:01 to provide Chicago with a 2-1 lead at halftime. The Sockers won the series' first game in San Diego 2-1 Saturday.

Meanwhile, the Dallas Tornado soccer club has folded after 15 years of battling poor earnings and rising costs, principle owners Lamar Hunt and Bill McNutt said Wednesday.

"Though the years we made some bad decisions and perhaps the major shortcoming at this point is that the economics have simply run away with reality," Hunt said in a prepared statement.

Hunt and McNutt announced Wednesday they had not posted their NASL performance bond. "What it means is that there will be no Dallas Tornado. We have folded the club," Hunt said.

The two men announced they would invest in another existing NASL club, but Hunt declined Wednesday to specify which club. Hunt said it was a "difficult" decision to fold the Dallas Club, the only team operating in one city throughout the 15 years of the NASL.

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Spain pushes nuclear plants

By Ethan Bronner

MADRID — Spain is pushing ahead with one of the world's most ambitious nuclear energy programs despite armed opposition by Basque guerrillas and increasing resistance from ecologist groups. The plan, just finishing its second year, is aimed at making Spain the world's ninth largest user of nuclear power by 1990. Although testing problems have slowed progress, the plan has helped cut Spain's oil imports from 69 percent of its energy needs in 1979 to a projected 61 percent for 1981. This is a bigger cut than in any other European country, according to energy commissioner Luis Magana.

The program has a secondary aim of making Spain a modest exporter of nuclear technology, thereby reducing its trade deficits with oil exporters such as Saudi Arabia and Mexico.

An updated plan, which will be presented to parliament this month, calls for 40 percent of Spain's electricity to be produced by nuclear power by 1990 and less than half of its energy needs to be filled by imported oil.

Spain has four nuclear installations in operation, six due to go on line by 1984 and three more in the early stages of construction. While other countries, such as France, are slowing down their programs, the Spanish government wants to authorize the construction of several more plants.

It has not signed any export contracts beyond those for research reactors but officials and Western diplomats who watch energy matters say it is only a matter of time before Spain becomes an exporter of nuclear technology.

After visiting Mexico last month, Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo said the two countries discussed Spanish export of nuclear technology to Mexico. One diplomatic source said, however, that all the talk about exports was just that — talk — and that its main function is to quell political opposition to nuclear development.

"If nuclear export is seen as the means of shoring up an ailing economy, it becomes politically impossible to oppose nuclear power," he said.

In fact, no major political party has gone on record against nuclear power although the Socialists say no more than the absolute minimum should be allowed.

"Our philosophy is more coal, less fuel, and for nuclear, only the indispensable," said Socialist Party energy spokesman Javier Solana.

But a growing grass-roots movement, based in the Basque country, is making its opposition to nuclear power heard loud and clear. The focus of protest is the Lemonz Nuclear Power Station being built by the Iberduero Utility Company 15 kms from the densely-populated city of Bilbao.

Last month, 10,000 protestors marched through Bilbao calling for an end to the construction of Lemonz.

The Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) has exploded scores of bombs at Iberduero power stations in the past four years and last February killed the plant's chief engineer. Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson said it would require 10,000 more police to protect all of Iberduero's installations properly.

ETA also sent death threats to most of the power plant's white-collar workers, and construction on the plant has been seriously curtailed. It is more than four years behind schedule.

Iberduero said in a report issued last week that the damage done to their plants, which they estimated at \$20 million since 1977, might force them to ration electricity in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa this autumn and winter. A spokesman also said Lemonz might not be able to go on line in 1982, as had been planned.

The Basque country, which at one time was one of Spain's richest regions, is suffering severe economic difficulties and, according to officials, the Lemonz plant is vital for its recovery.

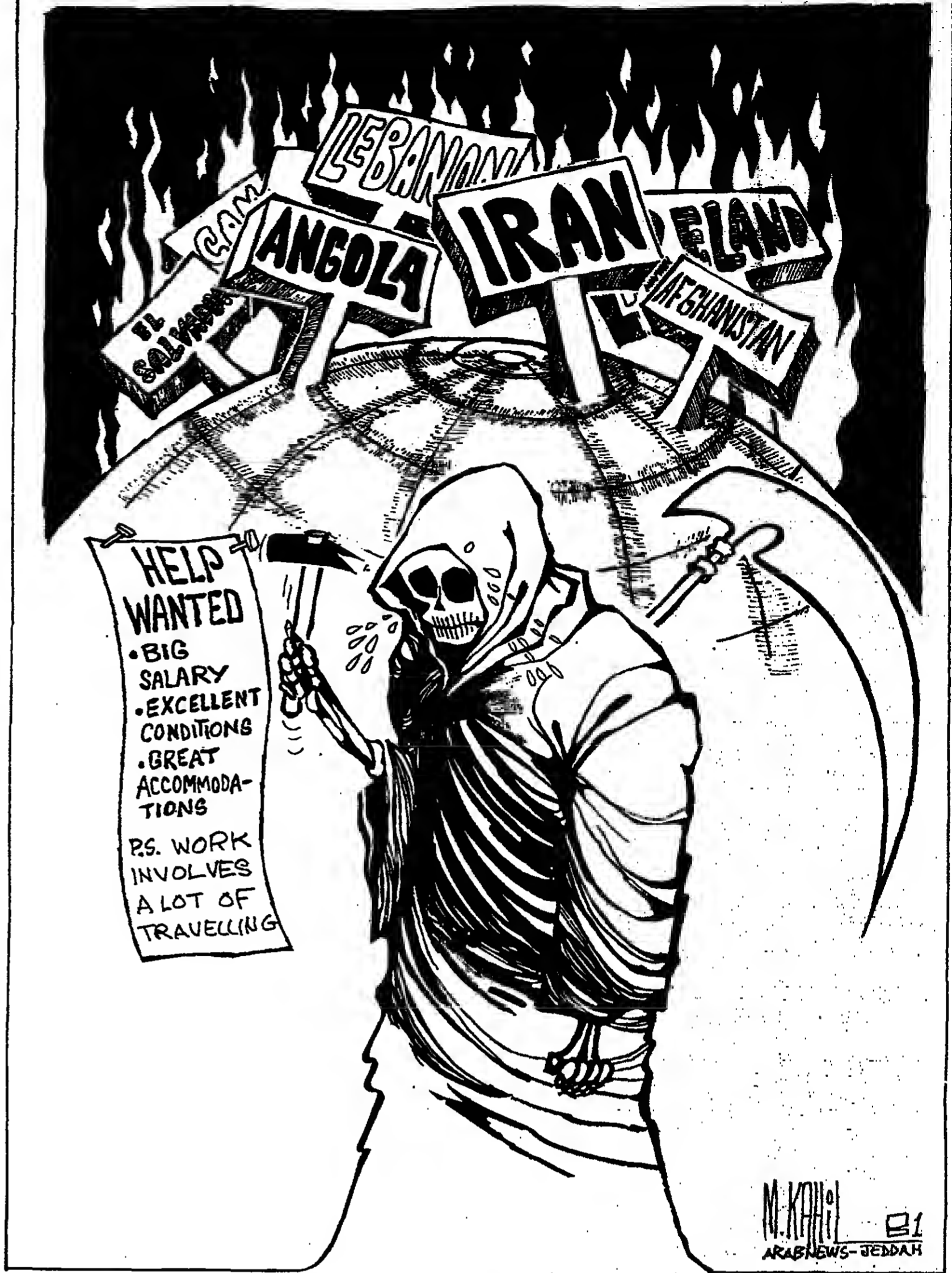
The ruling party of the Basque assembly is currently debating how to solve the Lemonz problem. It is considering asking for Basque government control of the plant, an unheard-of approach in Spain, one of the only European countries where the private sector plays a predominant role in nuclear power.

But with Lemonz's proximity to Bilbao, safety is high in everyone's mind. A recent article in the independent daily *El Pais* claimed that any accident at Lemonz would require the evacuation of a million people.

A Basque official responded the following week, calling the figure ridiculous and adding: "A country has to choose between living without industrial progress and running certain reasonable risks."

A large solar reactor is being built in Almeria in southern Spain with German help and research into wave and wind power is also under way.

"The point," said Magana "is diversification in any way we can." (R)



Europe watches as U.S. talks with Russia

By Sidney Weiland

LONDON — The Reagan administration begins a cautious dialogue with the Soviet Union next week, while U.S. allies in Europe watch anxiously from the sidelines.

Western European officials believe the reopening of high-level U.S.-Soviet talks could prove to be one of the most significant moves in East-West relations for more than a decade. When Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko meet in New York, it will be a "treble first."

It will be the first U.S.-Soviet encounter at foreign minister level since President Reagan took office, Gromyko's first meeting with a U.S. Secretary of State for 16 months, and the first substantive contact on arms control for 2 1/2 years. Unless there is an unexpected hitch, Haig and

Gromyko will set a date within the next three months for the start of negotiations on European-based medium-range nuclear missiles. There are hopes the talks will start by November.

For America's NATO allies, the Haig-Gromyko dialogue spells success in a persistent, sometimes testy eight-month effort, especially by West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, to prod Reagan toward the negotiating table.

The intervening months have seen a sharp deterioration in U.S.-Soviet relations, raising acute fears in Europe of a slide back to the cold war tensions of the 1950s and 1960s. U.S. officials have said they hold Moscow accountable for its behavior worldwide. Reagan has accused Kremlin leaders of lying, cheating and fomenting unrest and terrorism in support of expansionist goals.

Haig has forecast "some rather stiff exchanges" when he meets Gromyko next Wednesday, during the U.N. General Assembly. They are due to hold another meeting Sept. 28. "I don't expect we are going to have any working breakthroughs," he said recently.

President Reagan has warned Kremlin leaders there will be "a new chip on the table" — either legitimate, verifiable arms reductions or "they will be in an arms race they can't win."

This week, the Reagan administration said it had evidence that deadly poisons were being used in Indochina and Afghanistan, and hinted strongly they were supplied by Moscow.

A senior U.S. official said the disclosures would have an "important impact on future arms control." European diplomats believe there could be serious strains in the 15-nation NATO alliance unless it is seen relatively soon that the United States is negotiating seriously with Moscow.

Reagan agreed to seek talks last May only after Schmidt — under heavy pressure from a vocal West German anti-nuclear lobby — and other NATO leaders warned that failure to negotiate could jeopardize NATO's own plans for missile deployments.

Two developments this week underscored the sensitive relationship, as seen in western Europe, between arms control and America's hopes to modernize NATO's ageing nuclear arsenal. Haig traveled to Bonn to discuss U.S. negotiating strategy with Schmidt and to assure the German leader that the United States is sincere in opening talks with Moscow.

It was the latest in a series of reassurances offered by Reagan aides to allay West German anxiety that Washington may be more interested in an arms build-up than disarmament.

Simultaneously, in what NATO officials saw as a propaganda move, Moscow offered to dismantle some of its SS-20 missiles aimed at western Europe, as part of a U.S.-Soviet deal. *Pravda*, the Kremlin daily, held out the prospect of "considerable" reductions for the first time in the two years since the Soviet Union suggested a tradeoff in limiting European-based missiles.

Lately, Moscow has been pushing harder for a

missile freeze on both sides. Diplomats said the emphasis on cuts rather than a freeze seemed a shrewd attempt to play on west European anxieties, exploiting pressures already exerted by nuclear disarmers and peace activists in West Germany and other NATO countries.

The freeze proposal was rejected by NATO on grounds that Moscow already has about 270 SS-20 in place while new U.S. missiles are due for deployment in Europe starting only in 1983. Two-thirds of the SS-20s are aimed at western Europe, while the rest can be rotated to face either Europe or China.

Moscow's steady build-up led NATO to decide in 1979 to deploy 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles capable of hitting Soviet targets from bases in western Europe, up to a range of 2,400 kms. But the decision was linked with a call for U.S.-Soviet negotiations to limit missile deployments on both sides.

The negotiations were first blocked by Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and since Reagan took office last January by a U.S. decision to delay pending an across-the-board reassessment of disarmament policy. Although no quick results are expected, the missile talks will be monitored by U.S. allies with unusual attention.

West German officials say Schmidt's Socialist-Liberal coalition, already weakened by economic troubles, could become vulnerable unless he can prove that missile deployments are an essential bargaining tool in negotiations with Moscow. Of the four other countries earmarked to take U.S. missiles, Belgium and Holland have delayed final acceptance and NATO planners think both may eventually back out.

Britain and Italy are less likely to be deflected by political opposition. But officials say the British government, which shares Reagan's deep distrust of the Soviet Union, would find it difficult to go ahead if others held back. Some NATO planners envisage a "no-win" situation whatever happens in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations.

While East-West relations, arms control, and European concern over Reagan's harsh anti-Soviet rhetoric have loomed largest in backstage contacts, there are other differences also. Britain and France split with Washington in a vital U.N. vote on South Africa last month, and European officials reacted with barely concealed alarm when Reagan announced plans to stockpile neutron warheads.

Privately, officials in key NATO capitals questioned the wisdom of U.S. naval maneuvers which led to a dogfight with the Libyan air force and the downing of two Libyan planes.

U.S. diplomats have been shaken by a wave of anti-American sentiment in West Germany. Last weekend, Haig was heckled in West Berlin by 30,000 young demonstrators. Two days later, a U.S. general narrowly escaped a grenade attack in Heidelberg for which leftwing extremists claimed responsibility. (R)

POLICY OF DEFENSE

A class of air force pilots graduated yesterday from King Faisal Air Academy. The occasion was another opportunity for Minister of Defense and Civil Aviation Prince Sultan to reiterate the Kingdom's defense policy.

The vastness of Saudi Arabia, which houses the holiest places of Islam, makes it imperative for the government to develop an effective and well-equipped army. The need for a modern armed force is equally urgent to defend the oil fields, considered to be the richest in the world.

To Saudi Arabia, Israel in the north, is the principal threat to its security, although to a certain extent, the Marxist regime in the South constitutes, with Soviet support, another potential threat. It is more ideological than military. The Kingdom can never allow Marxist, or other non-Islamic practices to penetrate its holy territory — hence Prince Sultan's recent visit to military facilities in the southern region. It underlines the Kingdom's determination to defend its people against subversive ideologies.

But Israel's military might, demonstrated by Tel Aviv's aggressiveness in blasting a nuclear research center near Baghdad, and the continuous military attacks against Lebanon, remains Saudi Arabia's greatest worry. The one-year old battle for the advanced radar planes (the AWACS) being fought on Capitol Hill, asserts Saudi Arabia's defensive program, which has been embodied in the Third Five Year Development Plan. Like any other sovereign state, Saudi Arabia is in no position to compromise its security.

Israel, in the last 25 years, has, with the direct assistance of the United States and some European nations, built an army so powerful as to threaten even the Soviet Union, as former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan bragged in 1973.

The request for the AWACS is a legitimate right of Saudi Arabia which must be conceded. It was no coincidence that right was highlighted by the influential think-tank Center for Strategic and International Studies which advised in favor of the American defense package deal to Saudi Arabia. Prince Sultan yesterday stressed that no obstacle would affect the Kingdom's determination to modernize its armed forces.

Saudi Arabian Press Review

Among the weekend newspapers, *Al-Riyadh* and *Al-Bilad* led with the opening of a new armed forces hospital in Khamb Meshari by Prince Sultan, minister of defense and aviation. *Okaz* reported in a lead story that an emergency meeting of Islamic Foreign Ministers will be held in New York to discuss several topics placed on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly. *Al-Nadwa* gave lead coverage to a statement by the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), in which it denounced the American-Israeli strategic alliance. *Al-Madina* and *Al-Jazirah* gave lead prominence to support by some Arab officials, including PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and the Ruler of Qatar, to Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan for the Middle East peace.

In a broad front-page story, *Al-Riyadh* quoted Israeli Premier Begin as saying that the presence of AWACS aircraft in Saudi Arabia is a threat to Israel's security, and the strategic alliance with the U.S. aims at containing the Soviet expansion. *Al-Jazirah* gave page one prominence to the election of the Iraqi nominee, Ismat Qitani, as president of the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Newspaper editorials dealt with a variety of subjects ranging from American-Arab relations and American-Israeli strategic alliance to the meetings of the Constituent Council of the Makkah-based Muslim World League. *Al-Madina* noted that the announcement of the strategic alliance has placed U.S.-Arab relations under grave situations, as it reflects America's scorn of the Arab and Muslim sentiments. For the past several months Saudi Arabia has been anxious to tell the U.S. that its new development with Israel undermines Arab and Muslim sentiments, the paper said, adding that nothing can be done within the framework of peace unless the American administration takes bold steps and stops its blind and unconditional support for the Zionist entry.

Al-Riyadh dwelt on the building of the Saudi Arabian armed forces, saying that the Kingdom has not spared any effort in procuring sophisticated weapons for its

defense forces and has persistently reminded the armed forces of their tasks, mainly the liberation of Holy Jerusalem. The paper said that the Kingdom's army has made contributions in several military engagements and has proved its valor and the spirit of sacrifice.

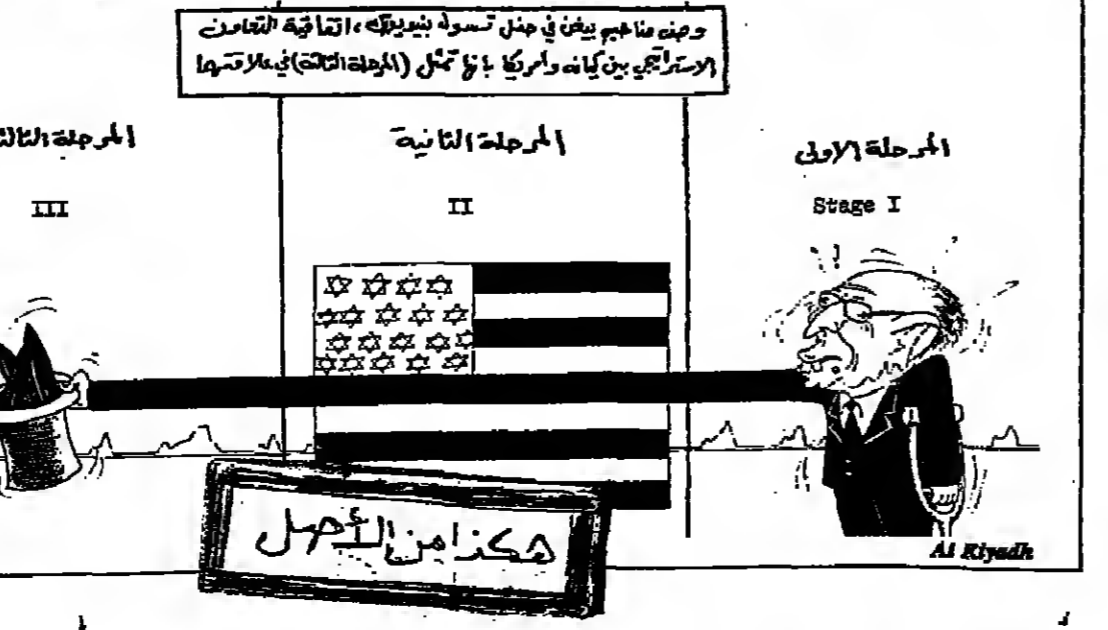
On the other hand, *Al-Jazirah* dealt with the ongoing session of MWL's constituent council in Makkah, saying that MWL's success in its Islamic activities at the international level has been mainly due to Saudi Arabia's constant material, moral and political support to the league. The new Islamic consciousness among the Muslims of the world is gaining momentum day by day owing to Saudi Arabia's role in the cause of Islam and Muslims, the paper said. It added that the MWL is a strong factor in supporting the Kingdom's efforts toward the welfare of Muslims, and wished the council every success in glorifying Islam.

Meanwhile, *Al-Nadwa* discussed the present calmer

over the AWACS deal and asked whether these aircraft are being sought from Washington or Tel Aviv. The paper wondered why the matter has become the preoccupation of the Zionist lobby, while it is a case being dealt with between two countries.

Dealing with the strategic alliance, *Al-Bilad* observed that Washington has placed itself in an embarrassing position, because Israel will now feel more encouraged to persist in its barbaric and intransigent activities in the region.

Okaz stressed on Arab and Islamic solidarity and reiterated that Saudi Arabia is against pacts with the super-powers and also does not favor being subservient to anyone. It called for practical steps to reinforce Arab and Islamic solidarity and exhorted the Arab and Islamic nations to play high roles, but cautioned that the nation can be strong only when it takes persistent steps with sincere intentions.



Pilgrimage: A historical view

By Adil Salahi

The sight of pilgrims in their distinctive robes is becoming more and more familiar with the approach of the pilgrimage period. Muslims from all countries of the world arrive daily in Saudi Arabia to offer this religious duty which ranks in importance as one of the five pillars of Islam.

Pilgrimage to the Ka'aba, the dark structure in the middle of the Grand Mosque in Makkah, is, as far as we know, the oldest religious practice that has survived to our present day. The Ka'aba is the first temple ever to be built for the purpose of worship. Allah tells us in the Qur'an: *The first temple ever to be built for mankind was that at Makkah, a blessed place and a source of guidance for all the worlds* (3; 96)

The Ka'aba was built by Abraham and his son Ismael. When the building was completed Allah instructed Abraham to call upon mankind to revere this Temple, which has come to be known by the Arabs as The House, and to visit it as part of their religious duties. Pilgrimage to The House has ever since been a religious practice which gave Makkah its special position in Arabia, long before the advent of Islam.

When Abraham and Ismael built the Ka'aba the people in the area around Makkah, which was not built yet, worshipped Allah as they were taught by those two noble Prophets.

Hence, pilgrimage was practiced in a form acceptable to Allah. As time passed, however, idol worship crept into the life of the people of Arabia and established increasingly deeper roots. But the Arabs continued to revere the Ka'aba and to make pilgrimage to it. Indeed they put their most distinguished idols either inside or on top of the Ka'aba. Many of them considered the idols as intermediaries between them and Allah. Thus pilgrimage to the Ka'aba did not come to a stop despite the radical distortion that struck at the very roots of the unitarian faith established in Arabia by the Prophet Ismael.

Distortion, however, could not but affect the rituals and practices of pilgrimage. So pilgrimage continued but many of its aspects differed. Pagan practices crept in such as the imposition of offering *Tawaf* (i.e. going round the Ka'aba). Pilgrims were divided into classes; some were exempt from certain duties of pilgrimage. Thus an act of worship which aimed, among other things, at making absolute equality of men a visible fact became a means of discrimination, placing some people high above others.

When the Prophet Muhammad eradicated idol worship from Arabia, and when Makkah and the rest of the Arabian Peninsula pledged loyalty to Islam he went to Makkah on pilgrimage. With him went not less than one hundred thousand of his followers.

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

We prepared for Abraham the site of the House and We said: Worship none besides Me. Keep My House clean for those who walk around it and those who stand upright or kneel in worship. Exhort all men to make the pilgrimage. They will come to you on foot and on the backs of swift camels from every distant quarter; they will come to avail themselves of many a benefit and to pronounce on the appointed days the name of Allah over the beasts which He has given them. Eat of their flesh yourselves and feed the poor and the unfortunate. (The Pilgrimage 22)

On this trip he established the rules and the practices of pilgrimage as an act of worship and total devotion to Allah. The same practices remain the ones followed by Muslims every year at the time appointed for pilgrimage.

As Muslims we believe that the faith preached by all the Prophets is essentially the same. There may be some difference in details but the basics are identical. After all, the Prophets were sent by Allah with His guidance to mankind. His guidance

can never be self-contradictory. Hence, what Prophet Muhammad (peace be on him) has taught us concerning what we should do when we go on pilgrimage is, in the opinion of many Islamic scholars, the method followed by Abraham and Ismael, restored to its purity. All alien and pagan practices that crept into pilgrimage have thus been eliminated, so that pilgrimage remains a unique act of absolute devotion to Allah, the Creator, who is the only One worthy of worship.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

**Life of the Prophet-24
First assassination attempt**

Over the last two weeks we gave an account of a prolonged session of negotiations between the notables of Makkah and Muhammad, Allah's messenger. The Makkans tried to force the Prophet into a corner with no escape except by admission of defeat. He, however, stuck to his argument that no worldly offer or demand is worth consideration. His message to people. They should make up their minds whether to accept or reject it.

The Makkans, as we have seen, were irritated by this uncompromising attitude. Tempers were heated and insulting suggestions were thrown about. The Prophet, who never entered into a slanging match left with a feeling of sadness in his heart because he loved his people dearly and wished for their well being. To see them turning away from Divine guidance was, therefore, very painful to him.

After the Prophet had left Abu Jahl, the arch enemy of Islam, addressed the Makkans and said: "You realize that Muhammad has refused to change his way of ridiculing our religion, insulting our forefathers and abusing over gods. I pledge to God to wait for him tomorrow with a heavy rock which I can hardly carry. When he prostrates himself in his prayer I will throw that rock over his head. It is up to you then to give me up to his clan or to protect me. Let Muhammad's clan do what they will." Pleased with the prospect of such a final solution the Makkans gave Abu Jahl their firm pledge of protection, encouraging him to carry out his plan.

The following day Abu Jahl sat in ambush for the Prophet as he planned. With him was his big rock. The Prophet came to the Ka'aba to offer his prayers as was his custom. Many disbelievers came to the Ka'aba and took up their usual positions, chatting as they habitually did, but with an air of expectation spread-

ing all over the place.

When the Prophet was fully occupied in his prayers and he prostrated himself, with his forehead on the ground Abu Jahl drew near him with his rock. When he was over his head his color changed, his hands were motionless and he walked back looking absolutely terrified. He then threw his rock on the ground. His friends went up to him and asked him what was the matter. He said: "You saw me going up to him, resolved to carry out my plan which I explained to you yesterday. When I drew near to him I saw a huge camel standing between me and him. I have never in my life seen such a camel with such a big head and such big sharp teeth. Had I moved a step nearer he would have eaten me."

Thus the attempt was foiled and Muhammad was protected by Allah from the schemes of his coemies. This Divine protection was guaranteed to him so that he would be able to convey his message complete to mankind. The Qur'an states: *Frophet, announce what is revealed to you from your Lord; if you do not, you will surely fail to convey His message. Allah will protect you from all men.* (5; 67)

That Muhammad should enjoy such protection was very essential, so that the final message from Allah to mankind should be delivered complete. This did not give the Prophet any special status apart from that he was Allah's messenger and he had role to fulfill. It is up to Allah how to provide this protection. Whether the camel Abu Jahl saw was a real camel or an angel in the shape of a camel, or even something merely visionary is of secondary importance. What is really important is that the incident is an example of how Allah accomplishes what He wills, in His own way, without interference from anyone.

Muslim population is 1.4 million on island

Arab traders brought Islam to Sri Lanka; Indian influence is evident

First in a series
By A. M. Sameem*

A. M. Sameem is a retired director of education of Sri Lanka. He now represents the World Federation of Arabic Islamic International Schools in Riyadh.

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Muslims in Sri Lanka constitute about 10 percent of a total population of 14 million. The majority of the population is Sinhala and Buddhist. Tamils, to are Hindus, and Christians, who are mostly Catholics, constitute important minorities within the country. Two major ethnic communities are Sinhalese and Tamils. When the Portuguese came to Sri Lanka in 1505, they found Muslims already in the country and called them "Moors," referring to the Muslims of Morocco, the "Malays,"

descendants of the Indonesians who came to Sri Lanka during the time of Dutch rule, form part of the Muslim community. The Muslims of south India, who came to trade during British rule also became a part of the Sri Lanka Muslim community.

The Muslims trace their origin to the early Arab traders who came to the island in search of spices and gems during the early Christian era. References to Sri Lanka by the Greek geographer Ptolemy in his map of the world proves that the Greeks derived much of their knowledge of the East from Arab traders. Historical evidence shows that during the period when the kings of Sri Lanka ruled from Anuradhapura, there were Arab traders who visited the court of the Sinhala kings. During one period, out of 14 ministers to the court, seven were Arabs.

The presence of Muslims in Sri Lanka is

evidenced by an inscription which dates back to the Eighth century A.D. Tradition says that early Muslims came from South Yemen, Barbaryn (Beruwela), Calpentyn (Kalpitiya), and Galle were some of the early Sri Lanka Muslim settlements. Ibn Batuta, the famous Arab traveller landed in Kalpitiya on his trip to Adams Peak, which according to legend, was the first place on Earth where Bawa Adam set foot when he was thrown out of heaven by the Almighty God.

Sri Lanka Muslims made pilgrimages to Makkah for Haj during very early days. There is evidence to show that during the governorship of Hajjaj, during the period of Abbasid Caliphate, Muslims from Sri Lanka, who went for Haj, were captured by pirates off the coast of western India. This incident, when reported to Hajjaj, led to the capture of Sind by the Arabs.

Trade between Sri Lanka and the Arab world continued until the arrival of the Portuguese to Indian seas. The Indian Ocean monopoly then passed from the Arabs to the Western powers. Trade passed from Arab hands to the Portuguese, Dutch and finally to the British.

Sri Lanka Muslims, who had constant contact with the Muslim world, lost this contact with the fall of the Abbasid Caliphate. From the 12th century until about the 15th century, their contact was minimal, with only the few Arab traders who came to the shores of the island. Contact with the Muslims of southern India became greater after the rise of Muslim kingdoms in central and south India. This is perhaps one of the main reasons why Sri Lanka Muslims adapted Tamil as their mother language.

Sri Lanka Muslims Isolated

When the Portuguese arrived in Sri Lanka in 1505, their mastery of the Indian Ocean led to the complete isolation of Sri Lanka Muslims. This isolation caused them to maintain Islamic traditions of 12th century Arabs. Subsequent European invasions and the capture of Sri Lanka and south India led to greater contact between the Muslims of these two countries. Sri Lanka Muslims became more and more influenced by south Indian Muslims who preserved the Islamic culture by producing large volumes of Islamic literature in Tamil.

When Sri Lanka was under Portuguese and Dutch control, Muslims were persecuted by both Christian nations who considered them their natural enemies. Even during the British period, Muslims were discriminated against.

Muslims Become Politically Active

During the last part of the 19th century, Sri Lankan communities demanded a greater share in the affairs of the country with influence in political, cultural and religious activities. Muslims were one community to complain, as a result obtained their first representation in the Legislative Assembly in 1889. In 1931, when the Universal Franchise was introduced, Sri Lanka Muslims came to

be known as an important political force.

Various political and non-political organizations arose among the Muslims. When Sri Lanka gained independence in 1948, the Muslim League joined the government and one Muslim was given a cabinet portfolio. Subsequent governments recognized the political importance of the Muslim community and important portfolios such as education also came under Muslim control.

Under the present government, a number of important portfolios were presented to Muslims such as foreign affairs and transport; and deputy ministries of finance, planning, land and agriculture went to Muslims. The speaker of the Parliament is also a Muslim; and three district ministry positions were awarded to Muslims in the regional administration. The government has recently created a new Department of Islamic, Religious and Cultural Affairs. This is ample proof of the political influence Muslims are wielding in Sri Lanka.

Muslim Education Lagged

In education, Muslims lagged far behind other communities. This is attributed to history. From the earliest times, Muslims had their own education system, brought with them when they arrived in Sri Lanka. Religion formed the basis of their entire social and community life.

They established libraries and schools for educating their children. Coming under the influence of south Indian Muslims, Sri Lanka institutions were formed using the south Indians as models. Teachers were brought from south India with the dual purpose of teaching in these institutions and functioning as Khatibs.

Sri Lanka Muslims led a peaceful life until the Europeans came with missionaries who tried to spread Christianity through education. With government help, Christian schools were established all over Sri Lanka with the purpose of spreading Christianity. The Muslims, being devoted to their faith, shunned Western education and avoided these institutions. As a result, they fell out of the mainstream of progress.

70 die every day

American drunken drivers commit 'a socially acceptable homicide'

By Robert Baster

NEW YORK —

Eight persons died when a drunken driver, Marty Azcarte, caused a chain reaction accident last year on a California road, but Azcarte didn't stay around to count the bodies. He drove off and finished the evening drinking in a bar.

Azcarte, who had three earlier drunken driving convictions, was found guilty of vehicular manslaughter, and last month he was sentenced with good behavior he will be a free man in four years. The penalty may sound light, but it was more severe than it might have been. In America, drunken drivers, even those who kill, rarely get long prison sentences and some serve no time at all.

Indeed, Azcarte's punishment was the maximum allowed under California law. "If he'd run over a whole husband of kids he couldn't have gotten a longer sentence," the prosecutor said. Alcohol-related accidents kill 70 Americans a day. Annually they scatter 26,000 bodies over the nation's roads in what has become, according to the mother of one victim, "a socially acceptable form of homicide."

Fully half of America's traffic deaths involve alcohol and research psychologist John Mulden of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration laments: "If we're in a war against drunk drivers, the drunks are winning." But there are indica-

tions that after years of tolerating drunken drivers, Americans are beginning to feel a sense of outrage they once reserved for killers who used guns and knives.

Families and friends of victims have handed together with other citizens in dozens of local groups, bounding legislators and haunting courtrooms, seeking enforcement of existing laws and the passage of better ones. Among the fastest-growing groups is MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Drivers), which now has chapters in six states. MADD was founded last year by Candy Lightner of Fair Oaks, California, after her 13-year-old daughter was killed by an inebriated driver.

The driver was sentenced to two years in jail, but will be able to get his driver's license back as soon as he is released. Mrs. Lightner says lenient sentences are common, partly because many people identify with the drinker. "The judge drinks and drives, the district attorney drinks and drives and the jury drinks and drives. People have to stop seeing themselves as potential defendants and start seeing themselves as possible victims," she says.

Mrs. Lightner was appointed to a California Drunk Driving Task Force — after virtually camping in the governor's office, she says — that has recommended changes, which would make California's laws the toughest in the United States.

She is distributing a petition demanding a national panel to look into the matter and she says she already has 100,000 signatures.

"If you killed this many people with any other disease or crime, President Reagan would be forming a blue-ribbon panel to investigate," she asserts.

The man who caused the death of her family was charged with manslaughter and criminally negligent homicide. The jury chose to convict only on the latter charge. "Manslaughter means being aware of a substantial risk and disregarding it," says a prosecutor familiar with the case. "How do you convince a jury it was conscious?"

But Mrs. Helmstader needs no such convincing. "We should avoid the word accident in these cases," she insists. "Drinking and driving is voluntary behavior."

Proving a driver was drunk can also be difficult, because police cannot legally force a suspect to submit to a test to determine the level of alcohol in his system. Doris Aiken, from New York, founded a group called Rio (Remove Drunk Drivers) in 1978 and argues that alcohol tests should be mandatory.

State authorities can suspend a driver's license if he refused to submit to such a test, but officials point out that a person suspected of causing a serious accident would probably choose suspension rather than agree to a possible incriminating test.

The members of MADD, RID and similar groups point out that they themselves drink and say it is unfair to portray them as anti-alcohol. Nor is it accurate, Mrs. Aitken stresses, to perceive the drunken driver as just a normal citizen. — (R)



TRIOAN HORSE: San Francisco artist Dennis Patton specializes in wooden objects, he builds sculptures of anything from wooden cars to giant horses. This huge example of a giant wooden horse stands outside a local workshop.

Mexico: A land of untouched beaches; discount dental care

Punta Colorada hideaways provide a dream come true

By Earl Gastley

PUNTA COLORADA, Mexico (LAT) — At one time or another it has been every man's fantasy: A blue bay, a mile or so of white beach, warm breezes off the sea. And a palm-thatched home. The remaining essential element in the fantasy is solitude — no neighbors, no television, no telephone, no bills and no supermarkets, because you live off the fish in the bay and the fruit-bearing trees in your backyard.

Welcome to John Bickel's dream. That's his half-completed home of the hill, the only structure in sight, above the bay on the Gulf of California. He is the Robinson Crusoe of Baja California's East Cape. The man on the flying trapeze.

Bickel, 63, dangled by his knees from his trapeze, attached to the main beam of his 30-foot-high, thatched-roofed, A-frame dwelling, he glided back and forth, upside down, across his dirt-floored living room, his head clearing the floor by an inch. The demonstration over, he wiped the perspiration off his tanned upper torso. "It's for my back," he explained.

"The reason why this A-frame is 30 feet high is because I wanted the trapeze. I had terrible back problems. A doctor told me I needed to stretch it, so I got the idea for the trapeze."

It was noon on a summer day, the temperature well over 90. But the sea breezes helped cool Bickel's open-air home near the tip of the Baja California Peninsula.

Surrounded By Sun, Sea

Bickel gestured toward the bay. Shallow waters just beyond the surf showed stunning emerald-turquoise hues. Beyond, the wind kicked up whitecaps on the blue Sea of Cortez.

He lives 30 miles from the nearest paved road. His nearest neighbor is two miles away. His house is about 50 feet up path from the beach. Bickel is not the only American living the hermit's life on the East Cape. Many hays, lagoons and coves contain Baja hideaways or ramadas, owned and leased by Americans who occupy their thatched-roofed dwellings at least part of the year.

Those who desire a ramada (literally, a mass of branches) on a Mexican beach have two alternatives: Take out a fideicomiso, a 30-year bank trust on a property, or lease property from a Mexican landowner and hire a contractor to build a dwelling, which Bickel did.

The Last Stop

Bickel, a retired free lance photographer, says, "I've lived all over the world — Europe, Portugal, Mainland Mexico, South America, the U.S., but this is it, my last stop. I love it. I tell you, I wake up every morning (his bedroom is a loft hanging from the ceiling), see that pink and red sunrise, inhale that great sea air and feel like a million dollars.

"Then I run down to the beach and swim out to that rock. It's about a kilometer, out and back. Then I look for sea turtle tracks on the beach. Some of the Mexicans dig up the eggs if they see tracks of a female that's come ashore in the night. I cover up the tracks so the eggs will be safe. There's a nest down

there now, but I'm not telling anyone where it is.

"Half of what I need to live on comes out of this bay. I'm a spear-fisherman. I haven't bought meat in the two years I've been here.

"Once in a while someone from Punta Colorada (a sport fishing resort not far away) will give me some marlin, which I like to smoke.

"I grow a lot of my own food, too. I even bake my own bread. I eat mostly a fish-fruit diet. My friend in (a nearby village), Jesus, grows papaya. I eat papaya every day. I'm starting some orange trees on my own over there. And here I'm growing green peppers, spinach and mushrooms. I get mangoes and bananas from the village, too. I grow red chilies for my smoked marlin brine recipe."

Visitors from Punta Colorada often drop by for samples of his marlin.

"I cold-smoke it," he explained, showing off an oil drum that is now a smoker. "I pickle the marlin four to 6 hours in a brine of red chilies, green peppers, Mexican brown sugar, lime juice, garlic, onions and vinegar. Then I smoke it 28 to 30 hours high over a mesquite wood fire."

Bickel says his nearest human neighbors (he has plenty of pelicans, frigate birds, vultures and an occasional coyote) are two miles to the north and three miles to the south.

Fishermen on Punta Colorada boats, cruising by Bickel's place as they troll for roosterfish in the surf, gaze curiously at his strange-looking dwelling. It has been said that it looks like a McDonald's after a burricane.

Next to his open-air thatched palapa (shade house) is a half-finished, two-story stone house. The roof consists of four concrete arches. The window frames and steps are of hand-hewn mesquite timbers.

A smaller, stone-walled, thatched-roofed structure behind his A-frame houses a trailer containing his kitchen. Another backyard structure is a thatched outhouse.

Bickel's stone house looks as if it will be sturdy, but one wonders how his palm-leaved A-frame will stand up in the hurricanes that sometimes lash southern Baja in late summer and early fall.

"I'm confident it'll hold together," he said, pointing to half-inch steel cables running off high points of the structure. Bickel, who has lived here almost two years, had no trouble last year.

In addition to his roofing job, Bickel has a water well project under way with a rented rig. "A water truck comes by every month or so with my fresh water. But I'm drilling a well. I'm down a hundred feet and I'm into wet sand. Another few meters and I'll be there."

Is he really a modern-day Robinson Crusoe? "Oh, don't make me sound like a hermit. The reason I'm here is because I have a low tolerance for contaminated air. I have allergies to bad air in cities and I get pneumonia in wet climates. A doctor told me to get a dry climate. I do enjoy my solitude here. But if I feel a need to be around people, I go over to Punta Colorada."

Jerry Klink, a free-lance writer who lives in La Paz, once lived in an East Cape ramada. He described his life there:

"There are about eight bays between Cabo San Lucas and La Paz where you can find Americans living in hideaways, ranging from grass shacks to true ramadas to some fairly nice homes.

"I had a ramada for nine years in one of them. It had a thatched roof and walls, a brick floor, lutane for heat and cooking, and a water well. It probably cost me \$250 to build. In 1966, I tried writing from there, but it was just too remote, I moved to La Paz, where I have better communication and transportation."

Another Baja writer, Tom Miller of Huntington Beach, Calif., has an East Cape ramada 200 feet from the Sea of Cortez.

"I've got less than \$1,800 invested in mine," Miller said. "Originally I leased the property for \$25 per month and hired a contractor to build the ramada. I've since bought it. I pay a contractor \$10 a month to watch the place when we're not there."

East Cape ramadas range from palm-roofed shelters for trailers or mobile homes to some with features of a comfortable house.



MEXICAN YOUTH: Children on a school grounds in Mexico are seen reading out loud from their text books in Spanish. It looks, however, like one boy finds studying is a bit of a yawn.

Juarez has many bargains, buyers told, be careful

By Jere Longman

JUAREZ, Mexico. (LAT) — Of all the offerings here for American tourists, the most immediate enticement is discount dental care. At the foot of the Santa Fe International Bridge from downtown El Paso sits a dental clinic. Not the restaurants with American-sounding names. Not the tired line of shabby curio shops whose proprietors hustle business like Bourbon Street barkers. Not Ramon's Foto or Bob's Boot Company or Disco Twins. A dental clinic — Midas Dental, which promises one — or two-day service on plates and caps.

Down a few doors, a foot-high hucupid provides a curious gateway to the avenue. The plastic tooth belongs to Royal Dental,

which offers \$30 gold caps, indoor-outdoor carpet and while-you-wait color TV. On the same block is the American Dental Clinic. Americana is adjacent to an inscrutable business whose motto — "We want you dead or alive" — is painted on a prominent marquee.

Thousands of American Clients

Annually, thousands of Americans — most from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona — cross the border to have their teeth extracted, capped and crowned, their cavities plugged and their dentures custom-made and fitted. Juarez dentists say Americans account for 50 to 60 percent of their business. The reason is simple: By simple crossing the Rio Grande, an American with a toothache can have his pain relieved for 50 to 75 percent less than in his own country.

With so much American business to be had, private offices and clinics have today, double the number of patients as 10 years ago. Many of their offices are crammed along the border, between restaurants and shops selling ponchos and felt paintings, four or five to a block.

Many Dentists Illegitimate

Unlike dentistry in most American cities, the business here is conducted with the vigor, aggressiveness and a touch of scandal. Even Mexican dentists admit 10 to 25 percent of their contemporaries are imposters who have no business tending to men's teeth, much less human teeth. Legitimate dentists must contend with fraudulent practitioners who sometimes impersonate them and hire cab drivers to steal their unsuspecting customers.

Cab drivers are among the most versatile and outrageous workers in the city. They work the streets constantly, hustling for dentistry. Both legitimate and fraudulent dentist usually adorn their business cards with bold-faced warnings of impostor dentists.

El Paso Dentists Complain

American dentists in El Paso have nothing but disdain for such dental warfare. They warn that cheaper prices are considerably more than offset by risks of infection and mutilation. What the Mexicans advertise as professional attention of the highest quality at a very low cost, American dentists say, is often hushhockery at a very low cost and even lower quality.

Dr. John Wilbanks, president-elect of the Texas State Board of Dental Examiners, said Mexico has no uniform competency standards for its dentists. In Texas, for instance, a student wishing to be licensed must attend four years of dental school and pass state and national board examinations.

Licenses Sometimes Bought

While Mexico theoretically requires a diploma before a license is issued, Wilbanks said, many dentists simply buy licenses after serving apprenticeships in dental clinics but never having set foot in a dental school. Others work without obtaining a license at all.

Because of this lack of educational standards, Wilbanks said, Americans really have no idea what kind of service they will receive when they sit in a Juarez dental chair. And because they are foreigners, he said, they have no recourse in insurance and malpractice matters.

"There are undoubtedly very capable dentists in Mexico," Wilbanks said. "I don't doubt that. America does not have a monopoly on excellence. But I would estimate that 90 percent of the dentists in Juarez would not meet American standards."

In Juarez, clinic office fronts are painted as garishly as used car dealerships: Exclusive one-day service. In-house laboratory facilities. U.S. dental products. Free extractions. Free parking. Root canal treatment. Gold caps \$40. Painless extractions \$4. Specialists in dentures and caps. Credit terms available. Open seven days a week.

American Customers Lured

The name of the game here is to lure as many Americans as possible. That can take several forms. Frequently, clinics near American-sounding names like California Dental Clinic or Americana Dental Clinic, designed to defuse apprehension. "English Spoken" sometimes is painted on office doors next to stickers bearing names of U.S. credit card companies. Three dozen Juarez dentists belong to the El Paso Chamber of Commerce.

As a further effort to reassure customers of their legitimacy, most of the dentists have the name of the university from which they graduated painted on their windows.

Competition Is Relentless

In their relentless competition, Juarez dentists often have patients picked up at the El Paso Airport and chauffeured across the border free. Some also mail brochures and flyers all over the southwest advertising cheaper prices in Juarez. Local dentists say one clinic spends \$6,000 a month on promotions alone.

Generally, dental offices here have small waiting rooms with cheap plastic chairs and a small black-and-white television. Cleanliness varies from place to place. Some clinics, like Royal Dental, were nearly as posh as American dental offices. Another, the Professional Dental Clinic, had dirt-smudged walls, a flower bed filled with dirt and cigarette butts, a broken toilet sitting among boxes and a container of antifreeze in a front room.

At noon one day, the dentist on duty doubled as a receptionist. A radio played English-speaking rock music, but not a patient was in sight. "We used to give away a free tank of gasoline to the customers who came here," said Dr. Lilianna Burgoe. "But they stopped coming. We don't know why."

Most Americans who come to Juarez seem to be more interested in cheaper prices than gimmickry.

Cathy Little, a 35-year-old data processor for the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, has been taking her children to Juarez dentists for eight years without complications.

"I was a little worried the first time I came," she said. "But I had a terrible toothache, and I couldn't afford to have it worked on here (El Paso). I decided to take my chances, and it was less painful than I thought it would be."

"It has been much less expensive. About two years ago, I took my son to a dentist in El Paso, and for two caps it was going to cost \$325. I took him down to Juarez, and for two caps, an x-ray and a cleaning it cost \$85."

Some American dentists, like Dr. Roger Ortiz of El Paso, think Juarez dentists serve a useful purpose performing simple extractions and fillings. "People need to get rid of that pain, and sometimes they can't afford a dentist here," he said. "In that case, they (Juarez dentists) definitely serve a need."

Three months of darkness during the winter

Finland: Modernized but not Americanized; people are hard working

By J. Greg Robertson

HELSINKI, Finland (WP) — "Finland seems so far away, so unrevealed, so singular. So tourists are often quite taken aback during their first hour in downtown Helsinki to see a man in a t-shirt which displayed crossed confederate flags and the legend "Rockabilly Rules" but it doesn't take long to learn that Finland is modernized but not too Americanized — you can still get smoked reindeer hut not Kentucky Fried Chicken. Ten days spent in Helsinki and Southern Finland discloses much more about this young, pristinely beautiful country and the hard-working, reserved Finns.

In Helsinki (it's pronounced hell-sink) on a sunny summer Saturday, the loudest sound on the downtown streets will be conversation; few automobiles are in evidence, a blessing of the summer season when factories and shops close and the nature-loving Finns head for their vacation cottages out in the countryside.

Of the few cars on the road, many drive with their headlights on, a subtle reminder of the three months of darkness that envelope the country during winter. The safety habit of driving with lights on carries over into the summer when the sun hardly goes down at all sunset is near midnight and sunrise is at 3 a.m.

Bilingual Finnish-Swedish labelling appear on all street markers and other official signs. This policy serves the large minority of Swedish-speaking Finns who are a legacy of the 700 years when Finland was dominated by Sweden.

Helsinki is a modern city, founded in 1550, but with few vestiges surviving the wars and fires that swept through regularly until the 19th century. The center of the city is quite compactly laid out around the south harbor, where huge passenger and car ferries from Sweden and Russia dock across from the early 19th century neo-classical, pastel-colored presidential palace, city hall and supreme court buildings.

The harborside market square bustles with activity in summer as shoppers crowd in to buy potatoes, onions and other vegetables unloaded into outdoor vending stands from the backs of farm trucks. Small bundles of hirsch leaves are also sold in the market for use in the ubiquitous Finnish sauna. And from the stems of small boats tied up at a nearby wharf, fishwives and farmers sell Baltic herring and new potatoes as their ancestors have for centuries.

Espanadi, four-block-long promenade of tree-shaded flower gardens and statues,

begins at market square and stretches to the west. Helsinki's most fashionable stores radiate outward from Espanadi, or "Espa" as it is popularly called. At the foot of the Espanadi is the playful statue of Havis Amanda, a mermaid surrounded by four water-spewing sea lions, symbolizing the city rising from the sea. And just inside Espanadi is a romantic Baroque outdoor cafe and restaurant, Kappeli ("The Chap-

pel"), an ideal spot to enjoy a leisurely bowl of salmon soup.

The formal center of the city is one block from the harbor in Senate Square, which itself is dominated by the towering, multi-domed, robin's egg blue Cathedral of St. Nicholas. Arrayed around the large square are the government palace, the main building and library of the University of Helsinki, and Sederholm House, the oldest stone

building in Helsinki, dating from 1757. The buildings, all yellow except for the cathedral, are designed in the eye-catching harmony of the neo-Classical style. The center of the square is reserved for a monument to the Russian Czar Alexander II, an enlightened monarch who granted virtual autonomy to the Finns in the 19th century and is remembered with great affection. "We liked him and that's why he

is staying here," commented one Finn.

Other landmarks in Helsinki include Uspensky Cathedral, which is topped with 13 onion-shaped cupolas and is the largest orthodox church in Europe outside Greece. Finlandia Hall, the famous Alvar Aalto-designed meeting center where nuclear arms limitation talks and the European security conference were held; Elise Sazrin's monumental railway station dating from

1916; The Finnish National Museum, whose collections illustrate the history of Finland from the stone age; the Sibelius Monument, erected in memory of the famous Finnish composer; The Olympic Stadium, built for the 1940 Olympics but not used until 1952; Korkeasaari Zoo, with a collection including Siberian tigers and snow leopards; and the Temppelisaari Church, also called the "Rock Church," which is built into a solid granite rock formation in a city square.

Soumenlinna-Sveaborg fortress, an immense 18th century Swedish fortress constructed on islands in Helsinki harbor, holds an important place in Finnish history.

It was constructed over a period of 40 years as a defense against Russian invasion in one of the wars which regularly broke out between Sweden and Russia and which Sweden regularly lost.

In 1808 a small force of Russians captured the so-called "Gibraltar of the North" — held by 6,730 men with 734 cannons — by tricking the defenders. The Russians sent in newspapers with fake reports of Russian victories and marched the same group of soldiers quietly out of Helsinki each night and noisily into the town each day.

Soumenlinna-Sveaborg, which is also called Viapori, can be reached by a short boat ride from the south harbor. There are two English-language tours each afternoon and three museums and three cafes in the complex.

Shopping is a pleasure in Finland. The Finnish products of choice include fur, jewelry, glass, furniture, cutlery, pottery and cookware, wool Ryijy rugs, leather goods and fabrics.

A quick way to survey the available goods is to stop at the Finnish design center on Kasarmikatu street, where a compact, permanent exhibition of products is displayed and priced with reference to stores where they may be purchased. Antique stores on nearby Uudenmankatu street display a number of intriguing household, military and nautical items.

In appearance, the Finns are an attractive, healthy-looking, well-dressed people. But the Finnish psyche cannot be so readily discerned. Finns are a serious and shy people who never laugh at themselves and a passion for nature and silence. Finns are "melancholic" like Russians, hold in their emotions. While Finns are hard to get to know, they are very loyal friends.

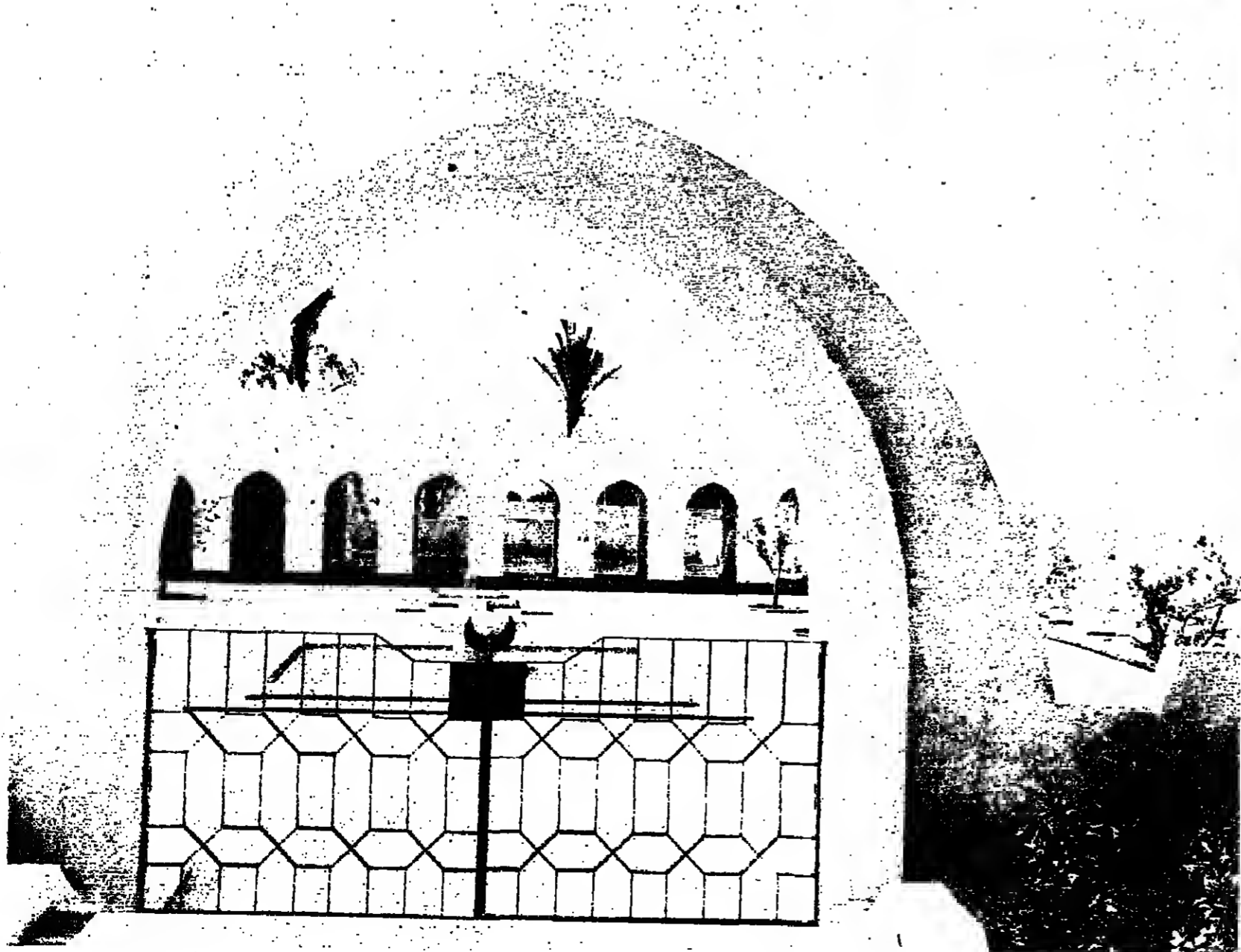
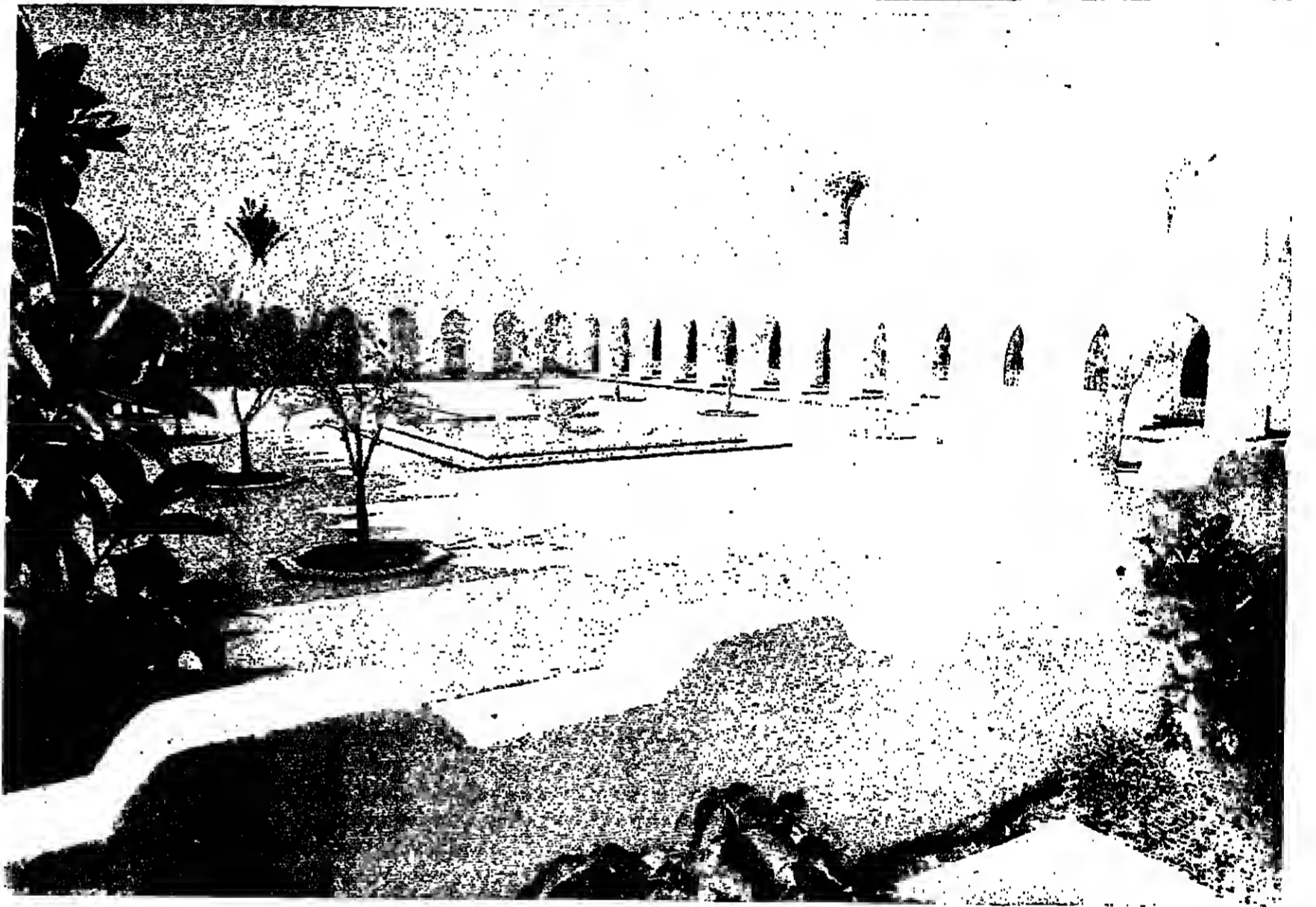
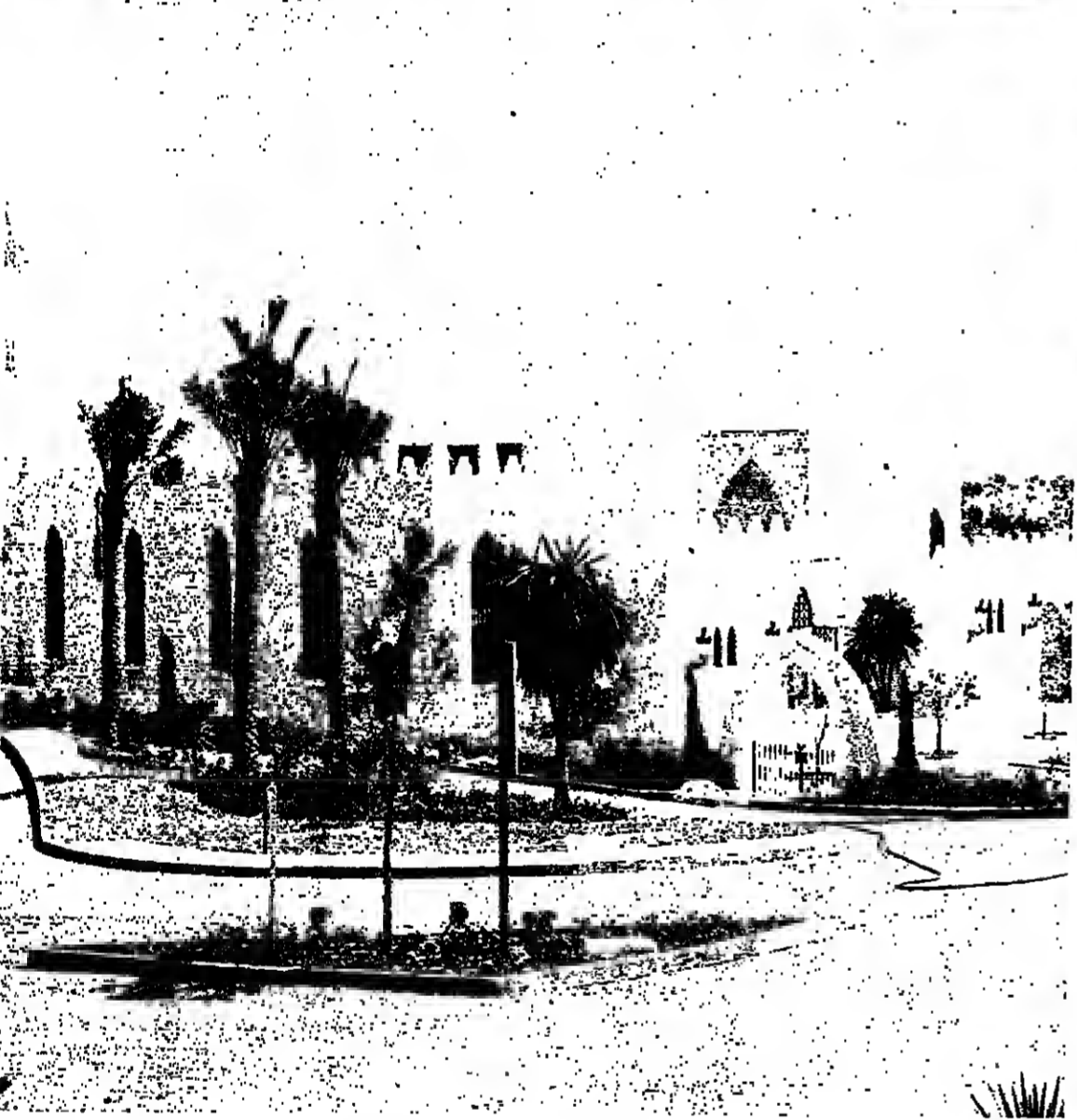
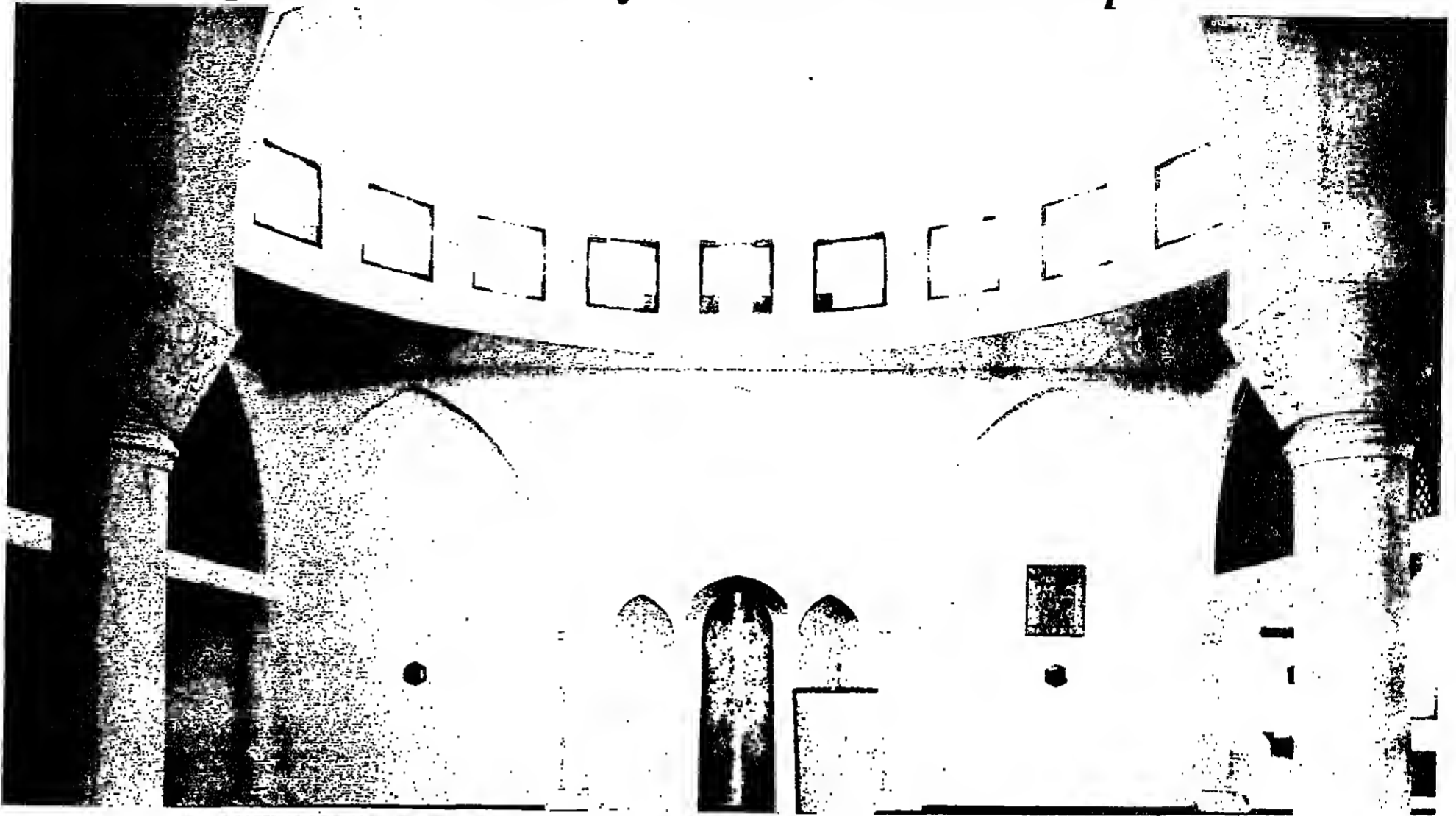


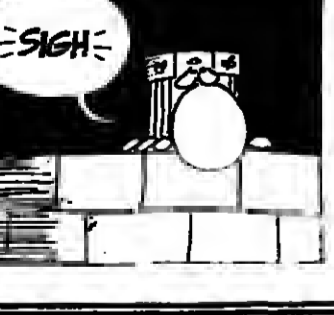
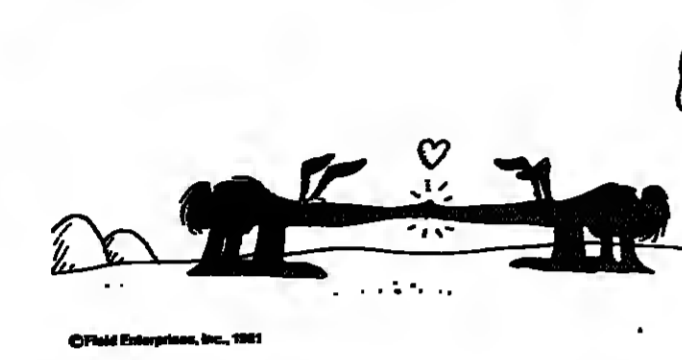
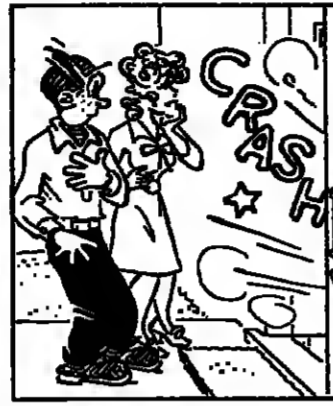
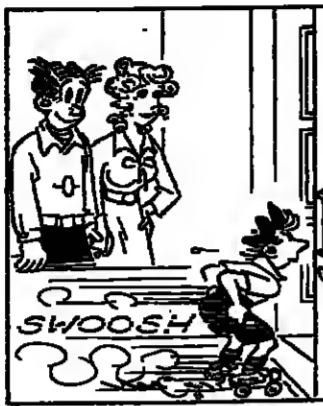
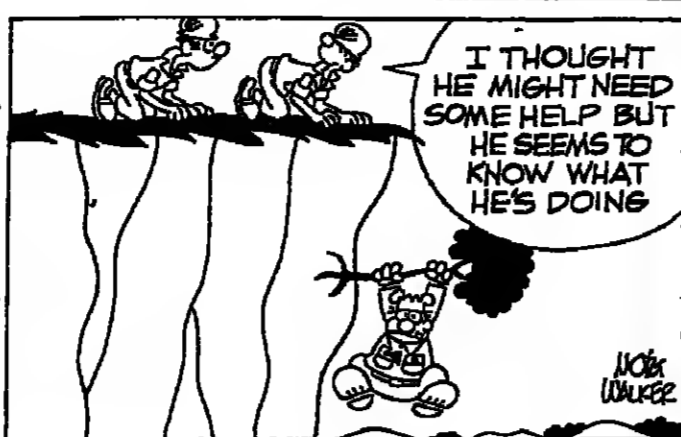
HELSINKI HARBOR: Helsinki, the capital of Finland, is located on the Gulf of Finland. As this scene of the southern harbor during winter shows, summer is a good time to visit.

King Abdul Aziz Mosque, Islamic Center open in Marbella, Spain *Every Friday 400 faithful worship here, Center of Islamic Studies is planned*



KING ABDUL AZIZ IBN SAUD MOSQUE, the first new mosque to open in Marbella, Spain in more than 500 years features a beautiful mosque, Islamic Center and soon to be completed Marbella Center of Islamic Studies. The complex has a special women's prayer area and gardens with orange and palm trees. **ABOVE LEFT:** Mosque prayer area, Prince alman, fourth from the left, who funded the whole project attends a prayer session. **BELOW RIGHT:** The dome and the Mihrab (altar). **CENTER PHOTOS:** Views of the mosque and Islamic Center. **BOTTOM PHOTOS:** The mosque gate and a general view of the mosque at night.





"AM I THE FIRST ONE TO WISH YOU 'GOOD MORNING', MR. WILSON?"

arab news Calendar

Table listing TV and radio programs for Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Dubai, Kuwait, and Radio Francaise.

Radio Programs

Table listing radio programs for Saudi Arabia, Radio Francaise, BBC, and VOA.

Radio Pakistan

Table listing radio programs for Radio Pakistan.

Pharmacies Open Tonight

Table listing pharmacies open tonight in various locations.

Crossword

Crossword clues and answers by Thomas Joseph.



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE

Daily Cryptquote puzzle and solution.

Contract Bridge

Contract Bridge advertisement for B. Jay Becker.

Double-Dummy Problems

Double-Dummy Problems text and solutions.

Believe It or Not!

Believe It or Not! advertisement featuring a large illustration of a man's head.

Your Individual Horoscope advertisement by Frances Drake.

ed compassion. Conservative ventures will succeed. What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ed compassion. Conservative ventures will succeed. What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ANTWERP, Sept. 17 (R) — There is a mood of depression in the narrow bustling streets bunched around Antwerp railway station which house the largest center of the world's diamond industry.

Antwerp diamond industry's glow dims

Huge losses, bankruptcy stare traders in the face

Although close to \$4 billion worth of diamonds was done on these few days last year, traders, bankers and officials involved in the industry speak of disaster, forced stockpiling and impending bankruptcy. A peak in the first few months of last year, when prices for finest quality gems rose to unprecedented levels, a steady decline has set in and shows no sign of abating. "There has been a complete crash. The market has become artificially blown up and it has disintegrated," Johan d'Haene of Diamond High Council, which oversees and promotes the Antwerp trade, said in an interview. More than 75 percent of the world's production of cut diamonds pass through Antwerp, where a tight-knit community of 10,000 brokers, cutters, polishers and traders carry on a 500-year-old tradition of cut trading. Although rival centers for diamonds have

grown up in recent years in India, Israel, South Africa and the Soviet Union, ending what was once a virtual Antwerp monopoly, this port city remains the one most important place for the industry. It handles some 50 percent of total world trade in diamonds, exports to over 100 countries, and manufactures a complete range of gem stones as well as industrial diamonds. In recent years, diamonds have accounted for about five percent of all Belgium's overseas trade as the country's fifth largest export item. But there is now a feeling that the continued growth of this prosperous diamond center may be threatened. A dealer with a leading manufacturer said several manufacturing companies, which transform rough (uncut) diamonds into polished stones, were in severe difficulties due to the present slump in prices and demand. "The situation is very, very serious. Unless there is some improvement next year, several companies here could go out

of business," he said. The dealer, who asked not to be identified, said some of the Antwerp manufacturers invited to buy rough diamonds at the so-called "sights" of the Central Selling Organization (CSO) in London had been obliged to miss some of its sales for lack of funds. The CSO, the sales arm of the South African diamond giant De Beers, markets more than 80 percent of world production of rough diamonds. It holds 10 sights a year, to which about 30 manufacturers in all are invited. "At a normal sight, you might need between \$500,000 and \$1 million to buy the rough stones. With turnover so slow, and

companies being forced to stockpile, it is becoming very hard to find that money," the dealer said. The CSO is itself now stocking heavily because of depressed demand, and the dealer said there was a feeling in Antwerp that it was no longer in full control of the market. This feeling had been fuelled somewhat by Zaire's recent decision to pull out of the CSO, although the decision was not expected to influence the market in the short term because the country's output is mainly of industrial-quality stones. A senior banker with the Internationale Handels en Diamantbank, one of three Antwerp-based banks specializing in the

diamond trade, said prices for investment diamonds had fallen by some 50 percent in the past 18 months. In January last year, a carat of fine quality stone was fetching as much as \$60,000. He identified high interest rates as a principal reason for the current problems of the industry. "You need credit in a trade like this, but with (interest) rates at their present level, nobody can afford to procure money," he said. The diamond banks, which will arrange all aspects of a sale anywhere in the world, now had to charge as much as 22 percent on credit to ensure their own profit margins. O'Haene predicted that business would begin to pick up as soon as interest rates came down. With funds deposited in U.S. banks currently earning as much as 20 percent interest, there was little attraction in investment diamonds, the sector which fired the 1978-80 boom. The continuing recession and the falseness of price levels in the boom were also cited as reasons for the

current slump. "The diamond trade usually follows the rest of the economy into recession, and does not emerge until some time after other sectors have begun to pick up," the banker said. "I do not think next year will be a good one, but I do not expect prices to go much lower." He stressed that present levels represented something of a return to normal after the frantic buying of the boom period. This, dealers now say, was largely fostered by investment companies, which were created overnight to take advantage of the boom and then disappeared as suddenly as they had emerged. The serious difficulties of the world diamond trade this month prompted the Israeli government to set up a multi-million dollar credit fund to aid its own ailing industry. Although there are no signs of such special measures in Antwerp, and despite the fact that companies might go out of business next year, panic had not gripped the trade. "The Antwerp diamond business has seen many ups and downs over the past 500 years, business is now very bad, but we remain philosophical," d'Haene said.

Oil cuts by 69%

PEC output slumps 25 percent

PARIS, Sept. 17 (R) — Member states of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), hit by a fall in world oil demand, are producing nearly 25 percent less this time last year, an independent organization said Thursday. Arab Center for Petroleum Studies in its bi-monthly Bulletin that total output had fallen to 19.15 million bpd (bpd) in the middle of this month, of 24.7 percent from mid-December 1980. Arab oil producers other than Saudi Arabia have borne the brunt of the cuts, producing output by more than 50 percent less with the level a year ago, the Bulletin said. Saudi Arabia, which contributed to a glut world oil market by maintaining high production, has cut its production six percent to

9.12 million bpd compared with mid-September 1980, the report said. The Paris-based organization said even Saudi Arabia was experiencing difficulty in finding customers for all its oil, which is priced lower than other OPEC states. The Saudi Arabian decision last month to cut production has not yet benefited the 12 other OPEC states as the immediate outlet for the producers remained poor, the Bulletin said. Only two OPEC states — Iran and Ecuador — were producing more oil than a year ago. Ecuador's rise of 20,000 bpd was relatively insignificant and Iran's new output of 1.2 million bpd, a 9.1 percent rise on a year ago, was still well below its level before the outbreak of its war with Iraq in September last year. Libya, which charges some of OPEC's

highest prices, has dropped output to 500,000 bpd, 70 percent below its level a year ago, the Bulletin said. Among other OPEC states, Iraq has cut production to 900,000 bpd, 69 percent down from mid-September 1980. Nigerian production is down 52.5 percent at 750,000 bpd and Kuwait output is down 51.2 percent at 625,000 bpd the organization said. In London, Indonesian Oil Minister Sigitro, current president of OPEC, said Thursday that a special price-setting meeting of the oil cartel is possible in the next three months. He told reporters here there was a "50-50 chance" that such a meeting would be held before the organization's regular meeting Dec. 7 in Abu Dhabi. In the meantime, he said, ministers of OPEC are holding "constant consultations" in hopes of "arriving at an understanding about the possibility of a unified price." Meanwhile, according to computer projections presented to a scientific conference in Austria, OPEC oil could cost more than \$87 a barrel by 1990 if the organization adopts a study-backed long-term pricing plan. The present \$32 floor price should rise to at least \$63 by then if OPEC simply lifts it along with rises in export prices from the industrialized countries, Prof. Akira Onishi of Tokyo's Soka University said

U.K. dockmen plan to go on rolling strikes

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AFP) — Some 70,000 workers at British shipyards will begin overtime Friday and plan rolling strikes from Sept. 28 onwards in a bid to save a small yard employing 130 people at Dundee in Scotland from closure. Union leaders announced this after talks on the yard's future broke down. They want the yard to keep going for another month in the hopes that a buyer will come forward, but the management intends to close it on schedule, that is from Friday. Beginning Friday, shipyard workers throughout the country will have overtime. On Sept. 28 a series of one-day strikes will begin. Most of this country's yards are state-run. They were already in financial trouble before the recent cutback in the Royal Navy's building program as part of the government's reduction of defense spending. Some labor relations experts believe the shipyard dispute could trigger a round of strikes, in the wake of the Conservative government's four percent pay curb for state employees. Unions see this as a declaration of war, coinciding with hard-liner Norman Tebbit's appointment as employment secretary.

Bonn tries to halt slide Dollar nosedives in Europe

FRANKFURT, Sept. 17 (R) — The dollar fell heavily under a barrage of selling in Europe Thursday, despite support buying of dollars in Frankfurt by West Germany's Central Bank for the first time in 14 months. The prospect of lower U.S. interest rates, worries about the U.S. economy, higher interest rates in Switzerland and Britain, and signs in financial markets of a growing trust in the West German economy all combined to depress the dollar. At the daily fixing session, here, the Bundesbank bought about \$21 million as the U.S. currency was set more than five pfennigs lower than Wednesday at 2.2730 West German marks. In late trading, the dollar fell to 2.2635, lowest since early May. Until the market began rising strongly about two weeks ago, the Bundesbank had consistently supported it by selling dollars. Dealers said Thursday's Bundesbank support of the dollar for the first time since July 21 last year indicated the Central Bank's belief that its recent fall has been too rapid. The dollar now stands about 12 percent below its peak of 2.58 marks reached a month ago. The dollar has fallen sharply in recent weeks as President Reagan has encountered growing problems with his budget and as U.S. interest rates have started to ease. While losing ground against many European currencies, the dollar has been particularly weak against the mark following a recent strong improvement in West Germany's exports. By contrast, after the president's easy victories in getting his tax and budget bills passed by Congress, the dollar earlier in the summer enjoyed what bankers called a "Reagan bonus" and attracted funds from all around the world. Foreign exchange dealers said the dollar remains supported by the highest interest rates among the major industrial countries, although U.S. prime rates were recently cut to 20 percent. The Swiss franc strengthened to 1.95 to the dollar Thursday from 1.9875 Wednesday, while the French franc rose to 5.945 from 5.5250. The pound sterling was weaker at \$1.8385 and did not share the upward movement of continental currencies against the dollar. British interest rates were pushed up this week to relieve pressure on the pound and lighten monetary controls, while the Swiss lifted their rates two weeks ago to fight inflation.

EC to hike export credit rates

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17 (R) — European Community finance ministers are preparing to hike export credit interest rates in the face of a threatened transatlantic diplomatic spat, sources said Thursday. A joint negotiating stance on rates at a meeting of European Community finance ministers. The EC will be taken to talks next month when 22 leading industrial nations are to thrash out a new range of interest rates for such credits. Diplomatic sources said Thursday. A joint negotiating stance on rates at a meeting of European Community finance ministers. The EC will be taken to talks next month when 22 leading industrial nations are to thrash out a new range of

minimum interest rates for such credits. Ministers refused to comment on the increases the EEC is now prepared to accept in the face of strong U.S. pressure for a substantial rise, but diplomatic sources said the ministers agreed on increases of two to 2.5 percentage points. Export credits are guarantees and loans given to exporters or their clients to ease the financial burden of trading contracts and are of particular benefit to poor countries. The credits act as indirect subsidies to poorer nations while helping to boost the exports of the industrialized world. Thursday's accord followed a decision by France to back down from the hardline it adopted last year when the previous French government rejected any increase of more than one percent, the sources said.

Fed rules out policy change

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (R) — The head of the U.S. Central Bank said there was no painless way to bring down high interest rates and that the speeding cuts Congress had already made were only a fraction of what needed to be done. "We need to recognize there is no safe, painless alternative to the fiscal and monetary objectives we have set for ourselves," Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker told the Senate Budget Committee Wednesday. Volcker said his board would continue to squeeze the growth of the money supply to reduce inflation. High U.S. interest rates have helped boost the dollar's value against other major currencies in recent months, although it has slipped in the last few days amid signs that the rates are falling. Most leading U.S. banks have announced a cut this week of one half percentage point in the prime rate they charge to their best business customers, bringing the rate down to 20 percent. The high rates in the U.S. have also been a source of aggravation to America's allies, who have complained that capital was being lured away from their countries and into U.S. financial institutions. Volcker said Congress, which has already cut government spending by \$35 billion, would have to find ways to slash another \$100 billion over the next three years if President Reagan was to achieve his goal of a balanced budget by 1984. Prices on the New York stock market fell sharply following Volcker's remarks on the continuing tight money policy. It marked the third straight day of decline. "The spending cuts made so far — large as they may be in historical perspective — have been only a down payment on those needed," Volcker told the committee. Budget Director David Stockman told reporters Wednesday that the White House would present Congress with a detailed plan for additional budget cuts next week.

Administration officials have said those cuts could amount to \$89 billion over the next three years. Some members of the Senate committee complained to Volcker that the Central Bank's tight, anti-inflationary monetary policy was keeping U.S. interest rates as high as 20 percent which in turn was harming the car, housing and farm industries. While conceding that some progress had been made on inflation this year, Volcker said any easing of monetary policy now would rekindle inflation and damage the economy. Additional spending cuts by Congress and continued tight monetary policy by the Central Bank would ultimately calm the financial markets and lead to lower interest rates, Volcker said. He added that credit controls, which some Congressmen have proposed to lower interest rates, "would likely only make the situation worse." Earlier in the day, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan predicted interest rates should begin to fall rapidly last three months of the year. While Volcker was testifying on Capitol Hill, the Federal Reserve Board released a report showing that the output of U.S. factories declined more in August than at any time in a year. The decline in production was largely attributed to a sharp drop in car assemblies, the Central Bank said. In a related development, government sources said Wednesday Reagan will propose that the departments of education and energy be eliminated next year, and is resurrecting a controversial plan to delay for three months the cost-of-living raises for social security recipients.

Tokyo to lift trade barriers

TOKYO, Sept. 17 (R) — Japan will take new steps to dismantle non-tariff barriers blocking manufactured imports because of mounting foreign criticism, government officials said Thursday. Officials from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said the ministry would establish several working groups to investigate complaints from abroad that Japan makes it difficult to import manufactured products. They said the measures were being taken in response to requests from both the developed and developing countries that Japan should buy more manufactured goods. Such products now accounted for only about 20 percent of total imports, they said.

The rest were raw materials such as petroleum, minerals, oil and foodgrains. The officials said that, in contrast, manufactured products accounted for about 40 percent of the imports of West European countries. They added that it was not certain whether Japan's low level of manufactured imports could be blamed on non-tariff barriers. Prospective exporters to Japan might be trying to sell goods unsuited to Japanese needs and some Japanese import procedures might be too complex and need simplification. The MITI officials said Japan's semi-official Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) would survey West European countries for details on what they claim are Japanese non-tariff barriers.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Work	Description	Tender No.	Price SR	Closing Date
Sanitation	Sanitary units (Type B) for the various areas for 1401/1402H	M/31	5,000	14.11.1402H
Sanitation	Office furniture for education zones	T/26	200	4.1.1402H
Sanitation	Furniture, home appliances, etc.	T/21	50	28.11.1401H

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 19TH D. QIDAH 1401 17TH SEPTEMBER 1981

Ship	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arr. Date
Zoe II	Al Hadra	El Hawi	General	16.9.81
Aludra	Al Seada	El Hawi	Meat/Lub. Oil	2.9.81
Panormos	Bamaoah	El Hawi	Bagged Barley	15.9.81
Atlantic Current	Kanoo	Alasbah	Steel/M.Powder/Gen.	16.9.81
Aljabirah	Kanoo	Alasbah	Cons/Steel/Tax/Gda	15.9.81
Sea Glory	Alasbah	O.C.E.	Cons/Steel	4.9.81
Maria	D.C.A.E.	Alasbah	Cons/Steel-Const.	12.9.81
Char Hsing	Alasbah	Alasbah	Material	9.9.81
Kinpurmie Universal	O.C.E.	Alasbah	Chicken	9.9.81
Ionian Carrier	Roloco	Alasbah	Bulk Cement	10.9.81
Union Spirit	Alasbah	Alasbah	Bulk Cement	9.9.81
Balder Gant	A.A.	Alasbah	Bagged Barley	15.9.81
RECENT ARRIVALS:				
Eihawi Star	El Hawi	Alasbah	Timber	16.9.81
Zoe II	El Hawi	Alasbah	General	"
Lantao Island	Alasbah	Alasbah	35 Teus-Gan/Steel	"
Lantao Island	Alasbah	Alasbah	Cons/Steel/Ang./Textile/G.Goods	"
Al Jabirah	Kanoo	Alasbah	Textile/G.Goods	"
Alexanders Faith	Gulf	Alasbah	Tea/General	"
Ming Cheer	Minco	Alasbah	Containers	"
Hellenic Concord	Alpha	Alasbah	To load Mty cnts.	"
Ibn Al Afdani	Kanoo	Alasbah	Containers	"
Juba	Star	Alasbah	Reefer	"
Jervis Bay	Samsco	Alasbah	Containers	"
VESSELS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITHIN THE NEXT 24 HOURS:				
Christoforos T	Alasbah	Alasbah	Bagged Barley	17.9.81
Tomberra	Barber	Alasbah	Bagged Barley	"
Balder Antwerpen	A.A.	Alasbah	Cons/Gen./Boists	"
Lord Curzon	Alasbah	Alasbah	Bagged Barley	"
unibec	Alasbah	Alasbah	Gar/M/Powder/Steel	"
Privi Splitiski Ordered	Attar	Alasbah	S. Soda/Gen./Retarders	"
Brigit	Kanoo	Alasbah	Govt. Cargo	"
Lokma I	Fayez	Alasbah	General	"
Merzario Arabia	A.E.T.	Alasbah	Contr/Reefer/Contr/Tris.	"
Ville De Dunkerque	S'bokshi	Alasbah	Containers/Ro/Ro	"
KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 19.11.1401/17.9.1981 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS.				
Georgios - K	Alasbah	Alasbah	Bagged Barley	13.9.81
Badar-12	Globe	Alasbah	Loading Wheat	15.9.81
Chal Trader	Barber	Alasbah	Suger/Gen.	15.9.81
Kaghan	SEA	Alasbah	Gen/Cons.	10.9.81
Robin Hood	UEP	Alasbah	Gen/Cons	10.9.81
Strathfife	Kanoo	Alasbah	General	16.9.81
Asian Falcon	Gulf	Alasbah	Steel Products	16.9.81
Daning	Ori	Alasbah	Loading Urea	8.8.81
Belstar	UEP	Alasbah	Steel Pipes	15.9.81
Nantar	Ori	Alasbah	General	16.9.81
Ming Giant	Kanoo	Alasbah	General	16.9.81
Melville Crest	Ori	Alasbah	General	16.9.81
Strathmay	Kanoo	Alasbah	Gen/Cons.	14.9.81
Saudi Star	Ori	Alasbah	General	12.9.81
Santa Ocean	Alasbah	Alasbah	Steel Pipes	16.9.81
Ibn Al Roomi	Kanoo	Alasbah	Steel	16.9.81
Egda (DB)	Alasbah	Alasbah	Bulk Cement	11.9.81

Foreign Exchange Rates

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	—	9.08	9.08
Bangladesh Taka	—	—	14.40
Belgian Franc (1,000)	89.00	—	—
Canadian Dollar	285.00	—	285.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	146.00	146.00	146.70
Dutch Guilder (100)	132.00	132.70	132.65
Egyptian Pound	—	3.84	4.34
Emirate Dirham (100)	—	93.00	93.15
French Franc (100)	29.00	61.35	61.30
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	56.50	60.05
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	37.70
Iranian Ryal (100)	—	—	—
Israeli Dinar	—	—	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	29.00	29.20	29.10
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.10	—	15.00
Jordanian Dinar	—	10.16	10.14
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.12	12.09
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	74.00	73.95
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	61.50	62.45
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	34.45
Philippine Peso (100)	—	—	43.40
Pound Sterling	6.24	6.32	6.29
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	94.00	94.00
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	—	158.90
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	36.15	36.10
Swiss Franc (100)	171.00	172.00	171.90
Syrian Lira (1,000)	—	57.25	63.35
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	3.42	3.45	3.425
Yemeni Ryal (100)	—	74.50	74.50
Selling Price			
Gold kg.	49,800	—	49,600
10 Tolas bar	8,850	—	8,750
Ounce	1,575	—	1,515

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Tel: 6428932, Jeddah.

34 states obtain \$811m from IFC

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP) — The International Finance Corporation (IFC) an affiliate of the World Bank, has said that it approved loans totalling \$811 million to 56 ventures in 34 countries last year. IFC, a World Bank affiliate assigned to promote private enterprises in developing countries, said in its annual report that the total was 20 percent more than the previous year. At the end of the 1981 fiscal year on June 30, IFC had a loan and equity investment portfolio of over \$2.6 billion committed to 314 companies in 71 developing countries. IFC said that over half of the ventures it supported during the year were in low-income developing countries. One-quarter of its projects were in Africa, a quarter in Asia, and about 10 percent in Europe and the Middle East. The rest were in Latin America.

London stock market

LONDON, Sept. 17 (R) — Share prices ended slightly firmer as early weakness was reversed in quiet trading, dealers said. At 1500 hours, the forward trading index was up 2.7 at 528.2. "First half figures from engineering group Guest Keen showed a sharply reduced Pretax profit, but were nevertheless above market expectations and the share gained a net 6p at 175p after touching 179p. Other leaders saw gains of a penny to 3p as in BOC, Dunlop, Lucas and Tube, while Beecham, Glaxo, Blue Circle and Bowater eased by a penny or two. Gold shares were firmer with the bullion price, while U.S. and Canadian were mixed with a slightly firmer bias.

London Commodities

	Thursday	Wednesday
Gold (\$ per ounce)	452.50	451.50
Silver (pence per ounce)	562.00	589.50
3 months	586.00	606.00
Copper cash	947.00	954.50
3 months	980.00	988.00
Tin cash	8230.00	8240.00
3 months	8290.00	8251.00
Lead cash	405.00	418.00
3 months	425.00	431.00
Zinc cash	506.00	515.00
3 months	524.50	532.00
Aluminium	642.50	641.00
3 months	670.00	669.00
Nickel cash	3020.00	3045.00
3 months	3120.00	3135.00
Sugar October	148.05	155.25
March	166.65	169.00
Coffee September	967.00	938.00
November	994.00	959.00
Cocoa September	1230.00	1230.00
December	1281.00	1274.00

Note: Prices in pounds per metric ton. The above prices are provided by Saudi Research & Investment Ltd., P.O. Box 6474, Tel: 6653908, Jeddah.

Japanese plan wall-hanging TV

OSAKA, Japan, Sept. 17 (AFP) — Wafer thin color television sets that hang on the wall like a calendar were predicted here by the Sanyo company. Its engineers think they will soon be able to make these, getting rid of the bulky cathode ray tube that has so far ruled out sets with small front-to-back dimension. Instead, color sets of the future will have a tiny light emitting diode producing light in the three primary colors needed for television. Sanyo has come up with the first of these tough little semiconductors able to produce a good blue as well as red and green colors. Blue has always been a problem for led designers, but the Japanese firm reckons have licked it.

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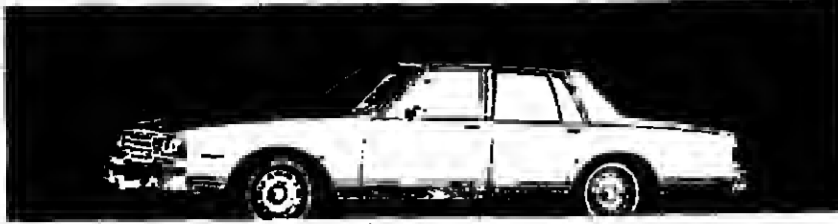
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Anniversary gesture

Peking said anxious to share Taiwan rule

PEKING, Sept. 17 (AFP) — Peking seems anxious to settle the issue of the Republic of China a thorny problem with deep internal and external implications — as quickly as possible. This is the general view of diplomatic circles in Peking following the latest Chinese overture for a negotiated reunification with Taiwan, where the Chinese Nationalists fled when the Communists came to power in 1949.

Peking appears to have suggested an agreement whereby Communists would share power with the Nationalists throughout Taiwan. This idea was put forward by the Communist Party vice chairman and de facto leader, Deng Xiaoping, in an interview published recently by a Hong Kong Chinese-language daily, *Ming Pao*.

The newspaper reported that Deng had said Communists and Nationalists could eventually "rule together". Peking's move coincides with reports from Washington saying that President Ronald Reagan is prepared to act as go-between and get talks going aimed at Taiwan reunification with China.

"It's possible that the Chinese want to see reunification through before the Reagan term of office ends, and before 77-year-old Deng Xiaoping quits the political scene," diplomats remarked.

For the first time since the Communists came to power, they will make a further reunification gesture by commemorating the so-called Double-10 anniversary this year: The Oct. 10 anniversary of the 1911 overthrow of the imperial government by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founding father of modern China who died in 1925.

According to rumors in Chinese circles, the last big portrait of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung — above the gateway of the forbidden city — will be replaced with that of Dr. Sun for the day on Oct. 10.

Diplomats here view Peking's wish for a quick solution to the reunification issue as indicative of a change in attitude. Until lately the Chinese government has held that reunification with Taiwan was inevitable whether it took decades or centuries.

Before the latest proposals, China said it was prepared not to change the economic and social set-up in the "province" of Taiwan as long as the Nationalists pulled down their flag, did away with their national anthem and stopped referring to Taiwan as the Republic of China.

The power-sharing offer and possible role of Reagan were not welcomed in Taipei where the National government lashed out at Peking for seeking to annex Taiwan by a "united front ploy".

Diplomats are in two minds about Peking's real motives with some interpreting it as a tactical move aimed at least to embarrass Taipei, while other believe it is a genuine bid to explore a new way of tackling the issue.

Rallis team takes oath

ATHENS, Sept. 17 (Agencies) — Greek President Constantine Caramanlis Thursday swore in the members of the interim government which will guide the country through the Oct. 18 general elections.

The government, under the leadership of Premier George Rallis, consists of the same ministers as the previous one except for four non-political appointees who take over the ministries of justice, interior and public order, and the position of deputy minister in charge of press and information.

Rallis has held the position of premier and leader of the ruling New Democracy Party since May 1980 when he succeeded Caramanlis, who became head of state.

The new ministers sworn in Thursday were Solon Ranganas, 69, former prosecutor general of the supreme court, justice minister, Professor Ioannis Daskalakis, 69, former president of the National Tourist Organization, who was given the interior portfolio, and retired Gen. Ioannis Katsadimas, 71, former undersecretary of defense who was named minister of public order.

NATO tactics discussed

U.S. to insist on arms limit

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17 (Agencies) — The United States has told its European allies it will make clear demands for global and equitable reductions in nuclear armaments in talks with the Soviet Union on arms curbs.

NATO diplomats met in Brussels Wednesday to discuss tactics for planned talks on limiting nuclear arms, ahead of a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in New York on Sept. 23.

Senior U.S. officials said President Ronald Reagan's administration intended to take an unequivocal line on Soviet calls for big reductions in nuclear armaments, insisting these should be on a fair one-for-one basis if they were to take place.

The Soviet Union has asserted that nuclear power in Europe is evenly balanced between East and West, but the U.S. maintains that the Kremlin has four times as many nuclear warheads as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Gromyko and Haig are to discuss when and where to reopen negotiations on nuclear arms reductions, something for which West European governments have been pressing for some time. NATO diplomatic sources referred to Nov. 17 in Geneva as a likely date and venue.

NATO governments have agreed in principle to deploy 572 new U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe over the next few years in response to what NATO says is a Soviet nuclear arms buildup. But Belgium and the Netherlands have been

Doctors test male birth control drug

BOSTON, Massachusetts, Sept. 17 (AP) — A synthetic hormone shows promise of becoming the first effective male birth control medicine, researchers say. But first they must overcome a dismaying side effect — impotence.

lished recently by a Hong Kong Chinese-language daily, *Ming Pao*. The newspaper reported that Deng had said Communists and Nationalists could eventually "rule together". Peking's move coincides with reports from Washington saying that President Ronald Reagan is prepared to act as go-between and get talks going aimed at Taiwan reunification with China.

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reliant to fully endorse these plans so long as they believe there is hope Moscow can be persuaded to reduce its nuclear arsenal.

Even with only Britain, West Germany and Italy definitely behind the new NATO missiles plan, however, U.S. officials said they were satisfied the project was far enough advanced to allow talks with the Russians to open from a position of strength.

Senior NATO diplomats, meanwhile, decided at their meeting Wednesday on a public relations drive to improve the image of the Atlantic Alliance in the face of growing anti-nuclear sentiment in Western Europe.

The Soviet Union is prepared to reduce the number of its missiles in Europe if the Atlantic Alliance gives up its plans to update its nuclear arsenal, President Leonid Brezhnev meanwhile told visiting British Labor opposition leader Michael Foot in Moscow Thursday.

Tass news agency said Brezhnev told Foot, who arrived in the Soviet Union Tuesday for a three-day visit, that the Soviets could consent to such reduction "if the NATO decision to install new American rockets in Europe" is shelved.

Foot, quoted by Tass, said he hoped the discussions on medium-range missiles would be concluded successfully, adding that progress on this matter depended on the will by the two sides to change their plans. The Labor leader "expressed a very negative position on the question of manufacturing by the United States of the neutron bomb." Tass reported.

The medicine is called LHRH — luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone. In Rabin's study the drug was given in daily injections, but other researchers found it also is effective when taken as nose drops. It cannot be taken in pill form. Eight men — all of whom planned later to undergo vasectomies — took LHRH for six to 10 weeks. Their average sperm counts fell from 84 million to 12 million per milliliter.

Since it takes 10 weeks for the body to manufacture sperm, Rabin says he believes all the men's sperm would have been eliminated had they taken LHRH longer.

The drug also diminished production of testosterone, the male sex hormone, and five of the men became impotent. Their potency and sperm production returned to normal after they stopped taking the medicine.

As a solution, Rabin's group is testing using supplemental doses of testosterone. He said another possibility is to develop a new LHRH form that eliminates sperm production without affecting sex hormones.

Ordinarily LHRH is made in the brain and released intermittently. It signals the pituitary to produce gonadotrophins, which activate the testes in men and ovaries in women.

The U.S. ambassador said during the signing ceremony that the accord is an "umbrella" agreement under which further bilateral activities can be carried out which permits the United States to export to Bangladesh a research reactor to be installed at the atomic energy research establishment at Savar, about 10 miles north of Dacca.

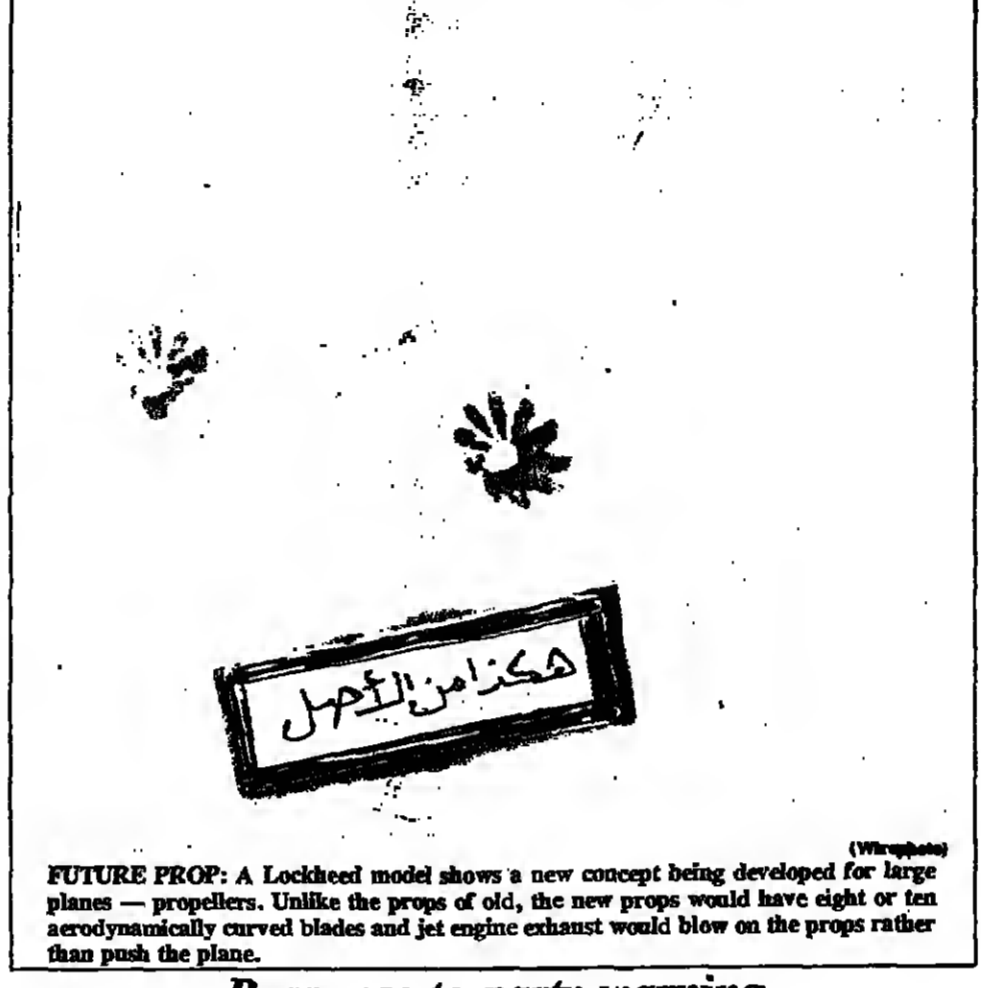
Mrs. Coon said her government welcomes the opportunity to cooperate with Bangladesh in both peaceful use of nuclear energy and in crucial effort to keep the world safe from destruction by nuclear weapons.

BEIRUT, Sept. 17 (Agencies) — A bomb exploded at the Swiss Embassy in Tehran Wednesday night, causing minor damage and no injuries, sources in the Iranian capital reported Thursday.

The Kuwait news agency, in a dispatch from Geneva, said an underground Armenian group, the June 9th Organization, had claimed responsibility.

The explosion was in the entrance to an office block in which Swiss officials handle the affairs of the U.S., Israeli, Egyptian, South African and other governments that have no diplomatic relations with Iran.

International



FUTURE PROP: A Lockheed model shows a new concept being developed for large planes — propellers. Unlike the props of old, the new props would have eight or ten aerodynamically curved blades and jet engine exhaust would blow on the props rather than push the plane.

Response to party warning

Solidarity rejects charges

WARSAW, Sept. 17 (R) — The independent trade union Solidarity accused Poland's Communist rulers of lack of realism Thursday in a defiant response to a blistering attack from the party leadership.

Both sides professed continuing faith in peaceful dialogue, but they appeared to be slipping closer toward a showdown. The party leaders accused the union of violating its own statutes, shedding its links with the working class, opting for a political struggle against communism and courting a national tragedy at the risk of bloodshed.

The accusations were leveled against Solidarity Wednesday night by the party's politburo in its strongest warning to the year-old free trade union movement.

In Moscow, the official Soviet news agency Tass Thursday published a summary of the Polish politburo statement, indicating that the Kremlin approved of its contents.

Solidarity leaders worked all night to draw up a reply in which they said the union would not back down on demands for worker control of factories and the economy and for what they called genuine self-government.

"The latest statement by the politburo displayed a 'lack of realism,'" Solidarity's National Commission said. It said the union was demanding self-management in effect to save the country from collapse — "it is a question of staving off the threat of starvation and creating guarantees that the sacrifices

and additional efforts of society will not be wasted again."

Solidarity rejected party accusations that its call for a national referendum on the issue of worker self-management was unconstitutional. The Solidarity statement made no mention of a controversial message sent from its congress in Gdansk last week to workers in eastern Europe expressing support for free trade unionism.

The politburo reserved its harshest language to condemn that message which has provoked an orchestrated protest campaign in other Soviet bloc states and profoundly embarrassed Warsaw. "The message to the working people in the countries of eastern Europe amounts to a mad provocation," it said.

Solidarity's weekly national newspaper failed to appear Thursday because censors cut out references to the message. The censored articles were published later by the union's Warsaw branch. One of the censored articles said the Gdansk congress approved the message on moral grounds. The delegates considered the message "an act of Solidarity with working people living in similar political conditions," it said.

Another censored article lashed into the Warsaw branch of the Communist Party for describing as blackmail a threat by the congress to boycott parliamentary legislation on self-management.

Walesa nominated for Nobel Prize

OSLO, Sept. 17 (R) — Lech Walesa, leader of the Polish Solidarity free trade union, is one of the candidates for the 1981 Nobel Peace Prize. Jakob Sverdrup, director of the Nobel Institute, here said Thursday.

Sverdrup said there were 86 nominees — individuals and organizations — and the prize money amounted to one million Swedish crowns (\$175,000). The winner will be announced by the Norwegian Peace Prize Committee on Oct. 14.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee does not usually reveal the names of nominees. But Sverdrup confirmed that Lech Walesa, Mrs. Alva Myrdal, the former Swedish minister of disarmament, and Lord Carrington, Britain's foreign secretary who, together with Zimbabwe leader Robert Mugabe, worked out a peace agreement on Rhodesia, were among the candidates.

The Nobel insignia, a golden medal and a diploma, are handed to the winner on Dec. 10, anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, during a ceremony at Oslo University. Last year's prize was awarded to Adolfo Perez Esquivel, the human rights campaigner in Argentina.



Solidarity leader Lech Walesa

U.S., Bangladesh sign nuclear pact

DACCA, Sept. 17 (AP) — The United States and Bangladesh Thursday signed an agreement on peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The 10-year agreement includes exchange of technical equipment and other materials. It may be extended after 10 years if both sides agree. The agreement was signed by Mrs. Jane Ahell Coon, U.S. ambassador to Bangladesh and Anwar Hossain, secretary of natural sciences, science and technology division of the Bangladesh government.

The U.S. ambassador said during the signing ceremony that the accord is an "umbrella" agreement under which further bilateral activities can be carried out which permits the United States to export to Bangladesh a research reactor to be installed at the atomic energy research establishment at Savar, about 10 miles north of Dacca.

Mrs. Coon said her government welcomes the opportunity to cooperate with Bangladesh in both peaceful use of nuclear energy and in crucial effort to keep the world safe from destruction by nuclear weapons.

Swiss Embassy hit

BEIRUT, Sept. 17 (Agencies) — A bomb exploded at the Swiss Embassy in Tehran Wednesday night, causing minor damage and no injuries, sources in the Iranian capital reported Thursday.

Against poll verdict

France to axe guillotine

PARIS, Sept. 17 (Agencies) — On the eve of a parliamentary vote to abolish the death penalty, a poll was published Thursday indicating that most Frenchmen are in favor of retaining the guillotine. Sixty-two percent of those questioned by the conservative newspaper *Le Figaro* said they were against abolition, while 33 percent said they were in favor.

Socialist President Francois Mitterrand made an election pledge not to send any prisoners to death. He has the ultimate power of pardon in France and one of his first acts after taking office was to reprieve 25-year-old Philippe Maurice, convicted of killing a policeman.

His government has proposed a bill to abolish guillotine which was introduced to France in the late 18th century and was used to execute King Louis XVI, Queen Marie Antoinette and thousands of nobles during the French Revolution.

The bill is considered almost certain to be passed Friday by the National Assembly, where the Socialists have an absolute majority. It could be delayed by the Senate, but members of the upper house have no power of veto.

Thursday's *Figaro* poll, however, showed Socialist and Communist voters divided on abolition. Fifty-nine percent of the Socialists questioned favored keeping the death penalty and 38 percent were against. Of the Communists, 50 percent were for and 45 percent against.

Justice Minister Robert Badinter, famous for his defense of murderers facing the guillotine, will open the debate. Seventeen persons have been guillotined in France under the 23-year-old Fifth Republic. The last to die, in 1977, was immigrant worker Hamida Djandoubi who was convicted of torturing and murdering a woman.

France is the only country in the European Economic Community to invoke the death penalty in peacetime though Ireland, Greece and Belgium also have it on their law books.

The death penalty will presumably be replaced by a term of life imprisonment but there has been no formal statement on this. At present "life term" in France means that a prisoner will be released after serving 20 years.

Currently there are about 200 crimes punishable by death in France. But in the past two decades the guillotine has been used only for particularly repugnant crimes like rape-murder, child murder, or killing a policeman.

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British election prospects

Labor discord helps alliance

LONDON, Sept. 17 (R) — An alliance between the Liberal Party, the third force in British politics for 60 years, and the fledgling Social Democrats has thrown the outcome of the next general elections, due in 1984, into open question.

The Liberals, who have had no role in government in Britain since the World War I coalition headed by their late leader David Lloyd George, voted by a margin of 16 to one Wednesday to cooperate with the Social Democrats — a new political grouping formed largely of disaffected Labor Party figures.

Despite euphoric talk of forming the next government, both the Liberals and the Social Democrats recognized that bargaining over a manifesto acceptable to both sides of the centrist alliance would be hard.

After the Liberals' historic vote at their annual conference in the Welsh seaside resort of Llandudno, party leader David Steel and William Rodgers, one of four leading Social Democrats, both rejected a formal merger. But in a television interview after the vote, Steel said: "We're definitely going into partnership for the next election."

Rodgers commented: "Nobody six months ago would have believed this possible. Now we have an alliance with every expectation, and certainly the intention, of forming the next government."

Paris flat burgled of \$1.8 million

PARIS, Sept. 17 (AFP) — Burglars made off with jewelry, ornaments and other valuables worth an estimated \$1.8 million in a raid here Wednesday night on an American-owned luxury flat on the fashionable Avenue Foch, police said.

The flat is owned by an American import-export firm and its usual occupant, Herica Kamer, daughter of the company's managing director Henry Kamer, was out at the time. The thieves may have had duplicate keys, as they left no traces of entry on doors or windows at the 650-square-meter, fourth-floor suite.

Miss Kamer, 26, went out about 8 p.m. Her servant and secretary were also out, and discovered the crime on their return at about 11 p.m. The service door was open, all rooms had been searched and the most precious items had been stolen.

First reports said jewelry worth \$90,000 was missing from Miss Kamer's bedroom, and ornaments and objects of art worth \$540,000 had been taken from the lounge. Forensic evidence specialists scoured the flat thoroughly Thursday for possible fingerprints.

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accessory equipment for the F-15 planes," he said.

Asked to comment on the future of Saudi-U.S. relations if the AWACS deal stumbled over congress rejection, he said "our relations with other countries do not depend on one deal."

In Washington, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig suggested to Congress Thursday that if it vetoes the sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia "our security, the security of Israel and peace itself will be endangered."

Haig told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the sale to Saudi Arabia is a key to the U.S. strategy of forging defense cooperation with countries from Turkey to Pakistan to deter Soviet threats. "And to deter major Soviet threats, for which the U.S. role is indispensable, we also need the help of our friends," Haig testified. "That is the reason why we are pursuing intensified strategic cooperation with Israel, Egypt, and many other concerned countries," he said.

"I think it's fundamentally important that the American congress back the American president in foreign affairs," Haig said.

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